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CATALOGUE

OF

KHALSA DARBAR RECORDS

VOLUME I.

Compiled by

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CONTENTS.

Note.—Nine pages of fascimille and lithographs of the original papers are attached to the end of the volume.

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March	Phagan
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July	Har
August	Sawan
September	Bhadon
October	Asu
November	Katik
December	Maghar

Phagan
Chet
Poh

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

Introductory.

On the transfer of the administration of the Panjāb in 1849, the *Khālsa Darbār* records, consisting of official papers dealing with the ministerial details of the several departments of the Government of Mahārāja Ranjit Singh and his successors, came into the hands of the British Government and were safely deposited in the archives of the Civil Secretariat. Here they remained untouched for well nigh seventy years till Sir Michael O'Dwyer directed this rich mine of historical material to be explored. The following pages are the result of the work of arrangement and classification which was undertaken under the orders of Government and has been carried on without interruption during the past four years. It is expected that two other similar volumes will be published later on.

Official records in the Sikh time.

The Sikhs followed the Mughal system of keeping the official records in loose sheets instead of in bound books. "This custom," says Blochmann, 'is still in use in Persia and suits the Eastern countries, the hot and damp climate of which soon destroys the binding of books." Papers relating to several departments for one official year were arranged in a bunble, the two ends of which were protected by beautifully painted wooden case boards of Kashmir make and the whole tied tightly with cotton strings. Some of the bundles are as much as three feet in length, and contain as many as 3,000 sheets. The paper used is of the kind commonly known as *Kashmīri* or *Siālkoti* paper and, as a rule, the sheets measure $5'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}''$. The language is Persian and the writing a running *shikasta* by no means easy to decipher without considerable practice. Though some of the papers are as much as a century old, they are for the most part in a good state of preservation.

The volume of the record.

The entire record consists of 129 bundles, covering a period of thirty-eight years of Sikh rule, *viz.*, from Sambat 1868 to Chet 1906 (1811—March 1849 A.D.). Besides these bundles there are 15 MSS. volumes bound in leather, containing duplicate copies of orders issued to various Government officials. These books exhibit a deplorable state of decay and go a long way in corroborating the remarks of Blochmann quoted above. The paper is eaten by worms from one end to the other.* There is, also, a voluminous correspondence between Ranjīt Singh and the Ludhiāna and Ambala

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* In order to save them from further decay, these books have been preserved in formalin

Agencies of the British Government. They are all in Persian, written in a running *shikasta* hand.

The plan of the catalogue.

When I undertook the preparation of a catalogue of these papers I found them lying in confused heaps on the shelves of the vernacular office in the Secretariat rooms. There was nothing to indicate either the subject or the chronological order of these bundles; even the papers comprised in each bundle were utterly disarranged, and the want of continuous and consecutive paging of the papers rendered the task of arrangement more difficult. My first attempt was, therefore, to subject the entire contents of these shelves to a preliminary examination and to draw up for my own use a rough list of the whole collection. I had then to sort these bundles by subjects in a chronological and consecutive order and accordingly prepared another list showing these particulars. Only when these preliminaries were over, could I commence and take in hand the work of actual arrangement and classification and I have now after a thorough examination of these bundles grouped them in the following four main heads in reference to the subject matter :—

(1) *daftar fauj*—relating to the army.

(2) ,, *māl*—relating to the general revenues.

(3) ,, *toshakhāna*—relating to royal wardrobe and the King's privy purse.

(4) ,, *jāgīrāt*—relating to the *jāgīr* accounts.

It is proposed to issue the catalogue in three volumes—Volume I, comprising bundles relating to the army; Volume II, comprising bundles relating to the general revenues; and volume III, comprising bundles relating to the *toshākhāna* and *jāgīr* accounts.

Volume I.

The volume now issued contains a summary catalogue of 66 bundles pertaining to *daftar faui* or the Military Department. These papers fall in three sections, *viz.* —

(1) *barāwurd taqsīm talab* or the pay rolls. A specimen has been reproduced as an appendix.

(2) *jam' kharch* or the papers relating to the credit and debit accounts of the Army Department.

(3) *chihra* or the descriptive-rolls.

Each of the above sections is sub-divided into two parts—one dealing with *fauj āin* or the regular army organized on the European model and the other with *fauj sowāri*, or the irregular

cavalry. The pay rolls of the regular army date from Sambat 1876 (1819 A. D.), those of the irregular cavalry from Sambat 1901 (1844 A. D.) and the *jam' kharch* accounts of the two branches also run from the corresponding dates.

It is necessary to state that the papers relating to the two branches of the army prior to the dates above noted will be dealt with in Volume II of the present series. This plan has been adopted with a view to maintaining the original arrangement of the records. Before the separate *daftars* for the two branches were organized in Sambat years 1876 (1819 A.D.) and 1901 (1844 A.D.) respectively, all the military records were kept in the same bundles along with those relating to the general revenues, where they have accordingly been allowed to remain.

Arrangement of the volume.

The present volume has been divided into four parts, *viz.*, Part I relating to the pay rolls of the Regular army; Part II relating to the pay rolls of the Irregular Cavalry; Part III relating to the *jam' kharch* accounts, and Part IV relating to the Descriptive Rolls.

Each part contains a summary catalogue of the various bundles grouped under that particular head.

The papers contained in each bundle have been arranged and catalogued in a serial order, the date of the rolls for each separate unit as well as the total number of folios comprised within each set being also stated. With a view to indicating clearly the growth of the army, the total strength* together with the monthly expenditure on pay of each of the three arms—infantry, cavalry and artillery—have been given at five year intervals; although further details of pay and strength of individual units are shown only at ten year intervals. Here and there explanatory notes have also been added.

Again each of the four parts into which the volume is divided has been prefaced with a concise narrative of the main facts which an examination of the papers reveals. In this manner it has been found possible, within the compass of not more than 25 pages, to present a more or less clear picture of the organization of the *Khālsa* army, its growth and the administration of its chief branches as well as of the system of maintaining military records of the different kinds. Specimens of certain original documents, one of which has been reproduced as an appendix and the other in the body of the book on page ~~207~~, will 143 indicate the kind and character of the entries on the basis of which the prefatory notes have been compiled.

* In connection with the working out of the figures given at pages 5, 8, 14, 22, 31, 44, 70, 86, it seems necessary to point out that wherever the pay rolls of certain units (especially of cavalry) could not be traced among the papers relating to a particular period, the strength of the units in question were taken from the rolls of the preceding year.

I am under particular obligation to the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Thompson, M A., C.S.I., I.C.S., under whose constant invaluable advice and guidance this catalogue has been compiled. I feel that I cannot adequately give expression to my sense of obligation and the feelings of utmost gratitude I owe him, both for the time he could spare from his heavy official duties for the uninteresting task of looking into the proof sheets and for the several valuable suggestions he gave regarding the arrangement of the volume while in press.

My best thanks are due to Mr. H. L. O. Garrett, Professor of the Government College, who very kindly evinced the closest interest in the progress of the catalogue and was also good enough to look into the final proofs.

I cannot leave this opportunity without thanking Mr. T. Tyson, Superintendent, Government Printing. Panjab, for the special pains he so kindly took in getting the work expedited.

CIVIL SECRETARIAT, LAHORE:
March 1919.

SITA RAM, KOHLI.

PART I.

REGULAR ARMY.

Introductory.

THE *fauj-āīn* or regular army of Ranjīt Singh consisted, principally, of infantry and artillery, trained in European methods of drill. The entire cavalry, excepting a few regiments of dragoons and lancers trained by General Allard, was essentially composed of the *ghoṛchaṛāhs* or irregular horse.

History.

The use of artillery and the employment of large masses of disciplined infantry were recent innovations in the Indian system of warfare. The Mughals, the Marhattas and the Sikhs were all accustomed to fight on horseback only, they despised foot soldiers, and in artillery they never became proficient. It was not till the middle of the 18th century, when the French and the English had demonstrated the vast superiority of disciplined infantry, that the Indian potentates understood the value of this arm and began to raise battalions with the help of European adventurers who had found their way into India through the French and English East India Companies. Haidar 'Ali, Mādhoji Sindhia and Jaswant Rāo Holkar first took the initiative, and partially remodelled their armies. In the Panjāb, however, the old system survived. The country was more or less under the sway of the confederate *Khālsa* whose every member was supposed to be a horseman. The military force of the various chiefs of this confederacy was composed essentially of cavalry, for though some artillery was also maintained, it was far from properly managed. The infantry, which was held in low estimation, usually garrisoned the forts, besides being employed on the meaner duties of the service. It was only in the beginning of the nineteenth century, when Ranjīt Singh had raised a few battalions of disciplined infantry, that the Sikhs learned the value and proper use of this arm. Of all the Sikh *misldārs*, Ranjīt Singh was the only one who realised that, with the advent of the European nations in India, existing tactics had become ineffective, and that cavalry could not long hold out against the steady fire of the gunner and the musketeer. He came to believe that no Indian State, unless it adopted their methods, could, in any case, nold out against the European nations. He, therefore, took in hand the remodelling of his forces and applied himself to the task with far greater earnestness than the rulers of Mysore or the Marhatta chiefs had done before him; and at last succeeded, though not without some difficulty, in making his people give up their customary order of battle. By degrees the infantry service came to be preferred in the

Panjab, and Ranjīt Singh lived to see it regarded as the proper warlike array of his people.

Date when Ranjīt Singh first introduced European drill.

In the absence of any direct evidence from the records of his Government,[1] it is difficult to ascertain the exact date when Ranjīt Singh raised his first battalion of regular infantry. On the evidence, however, of the descriptive-rolls (dealt with in Part IV of this volume) one can say with some confidence that in Sambat 1864 (1807 A.D.) the Mahārāja had at least three such battalions in his service, though a year later Mr. (afterwards Sir) C. Metcalfe, who came to his Court as envoy of the English, "saw five of them in the service of the Rāja."

Sayyid Muhammad Latīf in his *History of the Panjab* states that the new battalions, known as *palṭan Najīb*, together with *topk͟hāna k͟hāṣṣ* (King's Own battery), formed part of the force sent against Ahmad K͟hān of Jhang in 1803. But following Sohan Lāl—the court historian of the Mahārāja—one is led to think that it was Jaswant Rāo Holkar,[2] who first suggested the maintenance of regular infantry when he met Ranjīt Singh in 1805 at Amritsar.

Composition.

From the study of the pay rolls of the earlier years it appears that at first the infantry service was not very popular. In almost all the battalions raised between Sambat 1864 and 1870 (1807 - 18.3 A.D.) the Panjabi element was very meagre, and the bulk of the regulars consisted of Hindustānīs, Gurkhas and Afg͟hāns, who enlisted in considerable numbers, attracted chiefly by the good pay and the prospect of adventure. The *ghoṛchaṛāhs* still looked with contempt upon the foot soldier and the proud old chiefs resented the innovation. But Ranjīt Singh, who had been much impressed with the superiority of European drill, was not the man to be turned from his purpose. Perseverance, combined with his usual tact, soon enabled him to conquer the prejudices of his people. He began to show special favour to the newly-created branch of the army in every possible way. He used to attend its parades in person and, as marks of his pleasure, he would not infrequently distribute gifts of money and clothes to the men with his own hands. For his own co-religionists,

[1] These records in the first place contain no direct reference to this effect, and, secondly, they commence only from Chet 1868 (April 1811 A.D.), *i.e.*, long after the Mahārāja had introduced European drill into his armies.

[2] The original reads thus :—

بعد ازان هولکر همراه سرکار والا از در رشن دربار صاحب سعادت چار دانگ حاضر ساخت و اکثرے تا در پاس در خلوت بفهمانیدن بعضے مقدمات مشغول بردند ـ و اکثرے قواعد پلٹن و سواران خود مشاهده کنانیدند و بنا بر نگاهداشتن پلٹن افواج ملازمی فهمانیده ـ دفتر دوم صفحه ۵۸ـــ۵۹ـ

who joined these ranks, the conditions of service in the beginning were made specially attractive. Instead of being paid at a fixed monthly rate like other non-Panjābi sepoys (for the Sikhs in the beginning abhorred the very idea of cash payment), they were given assignments of land-revenue or land or were paid lump sums twice a year at harvest time.[1] The service was thus gradually made popular in the province, so that after Sambat 1875 (1818 A.D.) we find the Panjābi element predominant in all the branches of the regular army. The ranks of this army were filled with Sikhs, Hindūs, Muhammadans and Rājpūts. It will also be noticed from the succeeding pages that, as Ranjīt Singh's plans developed, he exhibited the same cosmopolitanism in the officering of this army. Europeans or Indians, Hindūs or Muslims, Sikhs or Rājpūts, all were employed, provided they knew their trade.

Organisation.

In the beginning, the organisation of the regular army was very simple. Each battalion of infantry with two horse guns attached to it was treated as a complete unit, and was controlled and looked after by its own commanding officer, the *kumedān* or Commandant as he was called. But gradually, as the Mahārāja employed more efficient officers like Ventura, Allard, Court, Avitabile and others, the organisation underwent a considerable change. We accordingly find that after Sambat 1890 (1833 A.D.), a battalion, instead of being a complete unit, formed only a part of the unit, the army being then organised into brigades, each of which contained a fixed proportion of the three arms, infantry, artillery and cavalry, with the necessary services for the supply of ammunition and forage. As a rule, the brigade was composed of 4 battalions of infantry, one battery of 8 to 10 horse guns, and a small force varying from a *risālah*[2] to a regiment of cavalry with a company of *beldārs* (Sappers and Miners).

Infantry.

In the organization of infantry, a battalion was the administrative and manœuvring unit. It was about 900 strong and was commanded by an officer of the rank of a Commandant (*kumedān*) who had an Adjutant and a Major to assist him. To each battalion was attached a *munshi* or clerk, a *mutaṣaddi*, or accountant who kept the regimental accounts, and a *granthi* or reader of the Sikh scriptures. In a battalion there were 8 companies of nominal strength of about 100 each. These were commanded by *subadārs* and each *subadār* was assisted by two *jam'dārs*. A company was divided into 4 sections of about

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[1] It may however be pointed out that these concessions were gradually withdrawn as the service became more popular, and towards the close of the Mahārājā's reign the system of payment by *jāgrīs* or the lump sum, to men in the regular army almost disappeared.

[2] A *risālah* was generally 180—200 strong and a regiment ordinarily contained from 600 to 650 men.

25 men each, each commanded by a *hawāldār* who had one *nāik* to assist him. The *phuriya** (probably French *ourrier*) and the sergeant who were not assigned to any section perhaps assisted the company commander in his administrative duties.

Artillery.

The artillery, or more exactly *topkhāna* (which is the generic term used for artillery in these papers) was sub-divided into (*i*) *topkhāna jinsi* comprising mixed batteries of *aspi* (horse) and *gāwi* (bullock) guns and *hobath*[1] (howitzers), (*ii*) *topkhāna aspi* or purely horse batteries, and (*iii*) *zambūrakkhāna* or swivel batteries.

The number of guns in a mixed battery varied from 10 to 25 and sometimes even more; in a horse battery it ranged from 6 to 10 and in a swivel battery the number was about 60.

The organisation and interior economy of a battery very much resembled that of an infantry battalion. The average strength of a 10-gun battery was 250 men including non-combatants[2] under a Commandant assisted by an Adjutant and a Major. Each battery was divided into sections, each section comprising one gun having on an average 11 gunners attached to it. A section was under the control of a *jam'dār* who had a *hawāldār* and a *nāik* as his assistants.

Pay.

The regular army of the Mahārāja was, as a rule, paid in cash; but instances of payment by an assignment of revenue-free lands in lieu of monthly salaries to some of the higher officers are not wanting. However, there was neither a fixed scale according to which men in various grades of service were paid, nor any hard and fast regulations which governed their promotion from a subordinate to a higher rank. While the scale of emoluments for the several ranks varies within certain limits in different regiments, and in different years, it may be of interest to mention that a careful examination of the pay rolls for a period extending over nearly twenty years reveals an average approximating the salaries given in the following statement :—

> *kumedān* (commandant), Rs. 60 to Rs. 150 a month; *adjutant*, Rs. 30 to Rs. 60; *mahzur*†, Rs. 21 to Rs. 25; *subadār*, Rs. 20 to Rs. 30; *jam'dār*, Rs. 15 to Rs 22; *hawāldār*, Rs. 13 to Rs. 15; *nāik*, Rs. 10 to Rs. 12; *sārjan* (sergeant), Rs. 8 to Rs. 12; *phuriya*, Rs 7-8-0 to Rs. 10; sepoy Rs. 7 to Rs. 8-8-0.

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* The original reads پھریہ and is the Panjābi form of the French *fourrier* which means a quarter-master sergeant.

[1] See footnote on page 67.

[2] The non-combatants comprised on an average 5 *jhandā-bardārs*, 5 *gharyālis*, 10 *beldārs*, 10 *mistrís*, 10 *saqqās* and a large number of *kámás* (bullock-drivers) and *taihliyās* (grooms).

† محضر is probably a corrupted form of the French *majeur*. This is evidently due to the fact that Ranjīt Singh's army was trained and officered by the French Generals Ventura, Allard and others.

Establishment—

khalāṣi, Rs. 4 per month ; *saqqa*, Rs. 4 ; *gharyāli*, Rs. 4 ; *sārbān* Rs. 4-5 ; *jhandā-bardār*, Rs. 4-5 ; *beldār*, Rs. 5-6 ; and *mistri*, Rs. 6-7

In the artillery branch the rate of pay was much the same as in the infantry. In the cavalry it was much higher. A *sowār* was paid between Rs. 20 and Rs. 26 a month and a *risāldār* (a rank similar to that of a *ṣubadār* of infantry) Rs. 40 to Rs. 48.

The scale given above, it should be noted, is that which was generally followed during the lifetime of Ranjīt Singh. After his death the army became all powerful and forced successive rulers to increase their pay.

Strength.

It will be instructive to give in a tabular form the strength of the regular army at different times during the Sikh rule. The figures given below will show how during his own lifetime the Mahārāja kept the size and expenditure of his army within proper limits, and how within seven years after his death, both the strength of the army and the amount paid on account of salaries, were very considerably increased. The size of the army was almost doubled while the expenditure rose in even greater proportion :—

Year.	*Strength.*			*Total monthly expenditure on pay.* Rs. A. P.	*Average per head.*
1868 (1811 A. D.)...	Infantry	2,852	4,061	32,173 0 0	7·8
	Artillery	1,209			
1876 (1819 A. D.)...	Infantry	7,816	9,457	79,494 0 0	8·4
	Cavalry	837			
	Artillery	804			
1885 (1828 A. D.)...	Infantry	15,825	23,948	2,48,644 0 0	10·3
	Cavalry	4,345			
	Artillery	3,778			
1895 (1838 A. D.)...	Infantry	29,617	38,301	3,74,101 0 0	12·4
	Cavalry	4,090			
	Artillery	4,533			
1902 (1845 A. D.)...	Infantry	53,962	70,721	8,62,707 0 0	12·2
	Cavalry	6,235			
	Artillery	10,524			

General remarks.

The regular army of the Mahārāja was the best organised department of the State. It was in fact the only department that throughout his reign claimed his unremitting attention. Having once introduced the European methods of drill, Ranjīt Singh was always anxious to bring his regulars up to the level of

the Company's troops. With this object, he took into his service a large number of Europeans, some of whom proved to be very capable officers. The result was that his army was kept in a most efficient state of equipment and training.

The Sikhs under these officers soon mastered the complicated manœuvres of a European army and all the tactics of European warfare. And, in 1846, when their efficiency was put to a severe test they were found equal to the occasion. Cunningham, speaking of the first Sikh war, says: "the guns of the Sikhs were served with rapidity and precision, and the foot soldiers stood between and behind their batteries, firm in their order and active with their musket. The resistance met by the English on this occasion was wholly unexpected, and it was at Ferozeshah for the first time that the Indian and the British soldiers of the English armies met an equal antagonist with their own weapons—even ranks and the fire of artillery."

Thus the value of discipline and the European methods of fighting introduced among his men by the sagacious Ranjīt had borne their fruit, and if the Sikhs lost the day at Ferozeshah, it was mainly for want of competent and honest commanders.

"Never did a native army having so relatively slight an advantage in numbers fight a battle with the British in which the issue was so doubtful as at Ferozeshah; and if the victory was decisive, opinion remains divided as to what the result might have been if the Sikh troops had found commanders with sufficient capacity to give their qualities full opportunity."[1]

[1] Sir G. Gough and Arthur Innes.—*The Sikhs and the Sikh Wars* (p. 42).

SUMMARY CATALOGUE.

Part I of the volume deals with 39 bundles relating to the pay rolls of the regular army, from Sambat 1876 to 1905 (1819—1848 A.D.). Of these, 10 relate only to the troops stationed in Peshāwar, Kulu, Bannu and Tonk at different times, whereas the remaining 29 contain the rolls of the entire regular army. The pay rolls from Sambat 1868 to 1873 (1811–16 A.D.) will be found in the bundles relating to General Revenues (to be issued in volume II) ; the rolls from Sambat 1873 to 1876 (1816—19 A.D.) are missing as well as those for Sambat years 1884, 1889 and 1896. The pay rolls of cavalry regiments from Sambat 1890 onwards (with the exception of those treated in Bundle Aa 25 (*ii*)) are also missing.

In studying the rolls, the following points should be borne in mind :—

First.—The units, whether a *palṭan* (battalion) of infantry, a *ḍerah* (battery) of artillery, a *rajman* (regiment) of cavalry, or, as afterwards, a brigade of all the three arms, were, as a rule, called after the name of their commanding officers.

Secondly—That the 'date of rolls' given under each head or sub-head, denotes a period covered by several sets of pay rolls. As explained on page 127, the troops were paid only five times in the year. The pay rolls of an official year accordingly comprise 5 sets. The number of folios noted under each of the sub-heads is the total number of the papers contained in all the sets of pay rolls under that sub-head.

Bundle No. Aa. 1.—Total folios 1,464; size $7\frac{3}{4}'' \times 5\frac{1}{4}''$; written in *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Dīwān Ajodhya Parshād.

Date of rolls.—Poh 1875—Chet 1877 (January 1819 – April 1820 A. D.).

Contents.—The bundle contains pay rolls of (*i*) 13 battalions of infantry, (*ii*) 3 regiments of cavalry, (*iii*) 4 *ḍerahs* (units) of artillery and (*iv*) descriptive-rolls of some 20 men newly taken into service. The contents of the bundle have been arranged as follows :—

(*i*) Pay rolls of infantry.
(*ii*) „ „ „ cavalry.
(*iii*) „ „ „ artillery covering *topkhāna* and *zambūrakkhāna*.
(*iv*) *chihra mulāzimān sarkār.*

Remarks.—The strength of a battalion—as will be noticed from the details given in the succeeding pages—varied from four to six hundred men. The total number of men as borne on the rolls for the months of Kātik and

Māṇgh 1876 including the *faṣlānadārs*[1] was 9,334 men whose monthly salary amounted to Rs. 77,735, the distribution among the three arms being—

			Rs		Rs.
Infantry	...	7,748 men, salary	60,172 per month,	average	7·8 per head.
Cavalry	...	750 „ „	11,723 „ „	„	15·6 „ „
Artillery comprising 22 guns).		834 „ „	5,840 „ „	„	7·0 „ „

(i) Pay rolls of Infantry.

palṭan Bāpu Amīr Singh.

Strength.—395 men, whose monthly salary amounted to Rs. 2,779. *Date of rolls.*—Poh 1875—Chet 1877 (January 1819—April 1820 A.D.); folios 70.

palṭan ' Azīz Khān.

Strength.—739 men, whose monthly salary amounted to Rs. 5,601. *Date of rolls.*—Bisākh 1876—Chet 1877 (May 1819—April 1820 A.D.); folios 101.

palṭan 'Ibādullah.

Strength.—674 men, whose monthly salary amounted to Rs. 5,221 *Date of rolls.*—Poh 1875—Chet 1877 (January 1819—April 1820 A.D.); folios 110.

palṭan Bakhtāwar Khān.

Strength.—585 men, whose monthly salary amounted to Rs. 3,582. *Date of rolls.*—Bisākh 1876—Chet 1877 (May 1819—April 1820 A.D.); folios 73.

palṭan Shaikh Basāwan.

Strength.—752 men, whose monthly salary amounted to Rs. 5,664. *Date of rolls.*—Bisākh 1876—Chet 1877 (May 1819—April 1820 A.D.); folios 90.

palṭan Dhaunkal Singh.

Strength.—767 men, whose monthly salary amounted to Rs. 6,431. *Date of rolls.*—Bisākh 1876—Chet 1877 (May 1819—April 1820 A.D.); folios 86.

palṭan Ghulām Husain Khān

Strength.—(Not ascertainable.) *Date of rolls.*—Bhādoṇ 1876 (September 1819 A.D.); folios 28.

palṭan Gulāb Singh.

Strength.—742 men, whose monthly salary amounted to Rs. 5,317. *Date of rolls.*—Poh 1875—Chet 1877 (January 1819—April 1820 A.D.); folios 90.

[1] The *faṣlānadārs* were the men who were paid twice a year at harvest time (see page 127).

palṭan Haryār Singh.

Strength.—679 men, whose monthly salary amounted to Rs. 5,017. *Date of rolls.*—Poh 1875—Chet 1877 (January 1819—April 1820 A.D.); folios 90.

palṭan Mahāṇ Singh.

Strength.—759 men, whose monthly salary amounted to Rs. 5,872. *Date of rolls.*—Bisākh 1876—Chet 1877 (May 1819—April 1820 A.D.); folios 89.

palṭan Mahtāb Singh.

Strength.—564 men, whose monthly salary amounted to Rs. 4,309. *Date of rolls.*—Bisākh 1876—Chet 1877 (May 1819—April 1820 A.D.); folios 56.

palṭan Najaf Khān.

Strength.—557 men, whose monthly salary amounted to Rs. 4,500. *Date of rolls.*—Bisākh 1876—Chet 1877 (May 1819—April 1820 A.D.); folios 77.

palṭan Rām Lāl.

Strength.—593 men, whose monthly salary amounted to Rs. 4,308. *Date of rolls.*—Bisākh 1876—Chet 1877 (May 1819—April 1820 A.D.); folios 90.

(ii) Pay rolls of Cavalry.

Under the above head have been arranged pay rolls of the following 3 regiments (*rajman*) of cavalry:—

						Rs.
(1) *rajman* Gurmukh Singh—170 men,				monthly salary		3,168.
(2)	„	Hīra Singh[1]— 122	„	„	„	2,359.
(3)	„	Mahtāb Singh— 545	„	„	„	7,879.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1875—Chet 1877 (March 1819—April 1820 A.D.); folios 125.

(iii) Pay rolls of Artillery.

TOPKHĀNA.

Under the above head have been arranged pay rolls of the following 2 *ḍerahs* (units) of artillery:—

					Rs.
(1) *ḍerah* Ilāhi Bakhsh—(15 guns) 395 men,			monthly salary		2,931.
(2)	„ Mazhar 'Alī Beg—(6 guns) 159	„	„	„	1,140.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh 1876—Chet 1877 (May 1819—April 1820 A.D.); folios 87.

[1] No. (2) will subsequently appear as regiment Khazān Singh

ZAMBŪRAKKHĀNA.

Under the above head have been arranged pay rolls of the following 2 *ḍerahs* (units) of swivel guns :—

(1) *ḍerah* 'Ibādullah Khān—205 men, whose monthly salary amounted to Rs. 1,800.

(2) „ Ghulām Muhammad Khān—55 men, whose monthly salary amounted to Rs. 334.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh 1876–Chet 1877 (May 1819—April 1820 A. D.) ; folios 60.

(iv) Chihra Mulaziman Sarkar.

Under the above head have been arranged descriptive-rolls of several men newly put on the strength of the following 3 Infantry battalions :—(1) *palṭan* Dhaunkal Singh, (2) *palṭan* Bāj Singh, (3) *palṭan* Rām Lāl, commanded, respectively, by Dhaunkal Singh, Bāj Singh and Rām Lāl ; folios 22.

Bundle No. Aa 2.—Total folios 996 ; size 7½″ × 5″ ; written in *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Dīwān Ajodhya Parshād.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh—Māṇgh 1877 (May 1820—February 1821 A.D.).

Contents.—This bundle contains pay rolls of (*i*) 13 battalions of infantry, (*ii*) 3 regiments of cavalry, (*iii*) 8 *ḍerahs* (units) of artillery and (*iv*) *beldārs*. The contents of the bundle have been arranged as follows :—

(*i*) Pay rolls of infantry.
(*ii*) „ „ „ cavalry.
(*iii*) „ „ „ artillery covering *topkhāna* and *zambūrakkhāna*.
(*iv*) „ „ „ *beldārs*, *sārbāns* and other camp-followers attached to the army.
(*v*) „ „ „ *balamtir*.

Remarks.—The pay rolls for the year Sambat 1877 show that the artillery branch was strengthened by an addition of 4 fresh units of artillery including horse and camel guns.

(i) Pay rolls of Infantry.

(1) *palṭan* 'Azīz Khān ; folios 77.
(2) „ 'Ibādullah ; folios 80.
(3) „ Bāpu Amīr Singh ; folios 39.
(4) „ Bakhtāwar Khān ; folios 46.
(5) „ Balwant Singh ; folios 46.
(6) „ Shaikh Basāwan ; folios 49.
(7) „ Dhaunkal Singh ; folios 77.

(8) *paltan* Gulāb Singh ; folios 50.
(9) „ Haryār Singh ; folios 67.
(10) „ Mahtāb Singh ; folios 41.
(11) „ Mahāṇ Singh ; folios 50.
(12) „ Najaf Khān ; folios 58.
(13)[1] „ Ranbīr Singh ; folios 62.
Date of rolls.—Bisākh—Māṇgh 1877.

(ii) Pay rolls of Cavalry.

(1) *rajman* Gurmukh Singh.
(2)[2] „ Khazān Singh.
(3) „ Mahtāb Singh.
Date of rolls.—Bisākh—Māṇgh 1877 ; folios 42.

(iii) Pay rolls of Artillery.

TOPKHÁNA.

(1) *ḍerah* 'Atar Singh.
(2) „ Fattu Khān.
(3) „ Ilāhi Bakhsh.
(4) „ Mazhar 'Ali Beg.
(5) „ Shiv Parshād.
Date of rolls.—Bisākh 1877—Māṇgh 1877 ; folios 107.

ZAMBŪRAKKHÁNA.

(1) *ḍerah* 'Ibadullah Khān.
(2)[3] „ 'Abdul Rahīm Khān.
(3) „ Khair 'Ali Khān.
Date of rolls.—Bisākh—Māṇgh 1877 ; folios 43.

(iv) Pay rolls of Beldars, &c.

Under the above head have been arranged pay rolls of the *beldārs* and *sārbāns* attached to the regular army.

BALAMTĪR.*

Under the above head have been arranged details of pay relating to groups of recruits and other untrained men taken from several battalions and placed under a drill instructor ; folios 12.

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* Corrupted form of the English word Volunteer, but the use of the word to denote recruits under training appears unusual.

[1] Battalion No. 13 in the rolls of the previous years appeared under the designation of *paltan* Rām Lāl.

[2] Regiment No. (2) in the rolls of the previous years appeared as regiment Hīra Singh, and under No. (3) have been arranged rolls of only a portion of Mahtāb Singh's regiment.

[3] (*ḍerah* 'Abdul Rahim Khan) formerly belonged to the contingent of Prince Khaṛak Singh, but in Sambat 1877 was attached to the *Compu-i-Mu'alla*. The *Compu-i-Mu'alla* from *Compu* (Camp) and *Mu'alla* (from *A'lla* or chief) was used to denote the Army paid directly from the state treasury as distinguished from the troops kept and maintained by the chiefs out of service *Jāgirs*, granted them.

Bundle No. Aa 3.—Total folios 1,486; size $7'' \times 4\frac{3}{4}''$; written in a mixed *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Dīwān Ajodhya Parshād.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1877—Māṇgh 1878 (March 1821—February 1822 A.D.).

Contents.—The bundle contains pay rolls of (*i*) 14 battalions of infantry, (*ii*) 4 regiments of cavalry, (*iii*) 8 *ḍerahs* (units) of artillery and (*iv*) *beldārs*, etc., comprising the regular army. Papers in the bundle have been arranged in the following order :—

(*i*) Pay rolls of infantry.
(*ii*) „ „ „ cavalry.
(*iii*) „ „ „ artillery, covering *topkhāna* and *zambūrakkhāna*.
(*iv*) „ „ „ *beldārs* and *sārbāns*, etc.

Remarks.—During the winter of Sambat 1878 Ranjīt Singh conquered Bhakhar, Mankera and Ḍerah Ismā'īl Khān. From the evidence of the rolls it appears that some of these battalions took part in reduction of these forts and were subsequently posted in the newly-conquered territories.

(i) Pay Rolls of Infantry.

(1) *palṭan* Husain Khān[1] ; folios 90.
(2) „ 'Ibādullah[2] ; folios 100.
(3) „ Bakhtāwar Khān ; folios 70.
(4) „ Shaikh Basāwan ; folios 72.
(5) „ Balbhadar ; folios 75.
(6) „ Dhaunkal Singh ; folios 96.
(7) „ Dewa Singh ; folios 58.
(8) „ Gulāb Singh ; folios 68.
(9) „ Haryār Singh ; folios 90.
(10) „ Mahāṇ Singh ; folios 68.
(11) „ Mahtāb Singh ; folios 51.
(12) „ Najaf Khān ; folios 76.
(13) „ Bharmār.*
(14) „ Ranbīr Singh ; folios 69.
Company of *Araḍali*[3] (orderlies) ; folios 29.

NOTE.—In the rolls of the previous year battalions Nos. 1, 5 and 7 appeared as *palṭan* 'Azīz Khān, Balwant Singh and Bāpu Amīr Singh respectively.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1877—Maṇgh 1878.

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* The word *bharmar* sounds like a Panjabi word although its exact significance is not known. The *Pharmārs* (*Bharmar*) were long matchlocks which it took a strong man to carry; they were used as wall pieces, or supported on a light forked tripod attached to the stock, were used in the field and in skilful hands were deadly weapons—*Calcutta Review*, 1844, volume 1, page 484. A few specimens of the *bharmar* are preserved in the Lahore Museum and the Fort.

[1] Husain Khān was adjutant in this battalion and the rolls of the previous years show him as acting Commandant. In Sambat 1878 he was confirmed in his post on Rs. 100 a month.

[2] Commandant 'Ibādullah being killed in the battle of Mankera, the adjutant Imām Shāh was promoted to succeed him in the command.

[3] This company of orderlies comprised men detached from different battalions and employed as orderlies of the Mahārāja.

Bharmar / ... a long barrelled and light ...

(ii) Pay rolls of Cavalry.

(1) *rajman* Khazān Singh.
(2) ,, Gurmukh Singh.
(3) ,, Giyān Singh.
(4) ,, Mahtāb Singh.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh 1878—Maghar 1878 (May—December 1821 A.D.); folios 115.

(iii) Pay rolls of Artillery.

TOPKHÁNA.

(1) *ḍerah* Ilāhi Bakhsh.
(2) ,, Shiv Parshād.
(3) ,, Fattu Khān and Amīr Chand.
(4) ,, Mazhar 'Ali Beg.
(5) ,, 'Atar Singh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1877—Māṇgh 1878; folios 177.

ZAMBŪRAKKHÁNA.

(1) *ḍerah* 'Ibādullah Khān.
(2) ,, 'Abdul Rahīm Khān.
(3) ,, Khair 'Ali Khān.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1877—Māṇgh 1878 (March 1821—February 1822 A.D.); folios 89.

(iv) Pay rolls of Beldars, &c.

Under the above head have been arranged pay rolls of the *sārbāns* and *beldārs*, etc., attached to the regular army, as well as the rolls of the guards quartered over the *Khwābgāh* or King's sleeping apartment; folios 59.

Bundle No. Aa. 4 (i).—Total folios 1,271; size 7½″ × 5″; written in *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Dīwān Ajodhya Parshād.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1879—Māṇgh 1880 (March 1823-February 1824 A.D.).

Contents.—This bundle contains pay rolls of (*i*) 14 infantry battalions, (*ii*) 10 *ḍerahs* (units) of artillery, (*iii*) *'amla* and (*iv*) miscellaneous accounts. The contents of the bundle have been arranged in the following order:—

(*i*) Pay rolls of infantry.
(*ii*) ,, ,, ,, artillery, covering *topkhāna* and *zambūrakkhāna*.
(*iii*) ,, ,, ,, *'amla*.
(*iv*) *jam' kharch* papers.

NOTE.—The rolls of cavalry regiments have not been traced.

Remarks.—Total strength of the army including *fauj-i-khāṣṣ* as borne on the rolls for the months of Poh—Māṇgh 1880 (January—February 1824 A.D.) stood at 15,025 men, whose monthly salary amounted to Rs. 1,38,043. This number was distributed among the three arms as follows :—

					Rs.	
Infantry ...	11,681 men,	salary Rs. 84,164	per month,	average	7·2	per head.
Cavalry ...	1,656 ,,	,, Rs. 41,609	,,	,,	25·1	,, ,,
Artillery (comprising 47 guns).	1,688 ,,	,, Rs. 12,270	,,	,,	7·3	,, ,,

(i) Pay rolls of Infantry.

(1) *palṭan* Prem Singh ; folios 96.
(2) ,, Chandka Parshād ; folios 63.
(3) ,, Dhaunkal Singh ; folios 80.
(4)[1] ,, Dewa Singh ; folios 34.
(5) ,, Ranbīr Singh ; folios 71.
(6) ,, Mirza Raushan Beg ; folios 72.
(7) ,, Raushan Khān ; folios 97.
(8)[2] ,, Shām Sota ; folios 49.
(9) ,, Gulāb Singh ; folios 110.
(10) ,, Mahtāb Singh ; folios 54.
(11) ,, Mahāṇ Singh ; folios 58.
(12)[3] ,, Mastān Singh ; folios 68.
(13) ,, Haryār Singh ; folios 83.

NOTE.—In the rolls of the previous year battalions Nos. 1, 2, 6 and 7 appeared as *palātan* Shaikh 'Ibādulla, Najaf Khan, Bakhtawar Khan, and 'Aziz Khān respectively.

Date of rolls—Phagan 1879—Maṇgh 1880 (March 1823—February 1824 A. D.)

GALLA JADÍDÁṆ[4].

Under the above head have been arranged papers relating to the payment made to recruits under training. By the end of Sambat 1880 they were distributed over several battalions.

[1] Dewa Singh's battalion was transferred to *fauj-i-khāṣ* in the month of Kātik : hence the pay rolls cover only first eight months of the year.

[2] As regards No. 8 it was raised towards the end of Sambat 1878 (1821 A.D.) and was composed of *Mālwa* Sikhs. It was placed under one Mr. Garron who was employed on Rs. 60 a month to train the men in European drill. Sir Richard Temple perhaps wrongly suggests that Mr. Garron stands for Carron a secret Agent of the British Government. See page 353 "Memoirs of Alexander Gardner." In the month of Phāgan 1880 (February 1824 A.D.) the battalion was tacked on to *fauj-i-khāṣṣ*.

[3] The Commandant Shaikh Basāwan was appointed to command the *khāṣṣ palṭan* which formed a part of the *fauj-i-khāṣṣ*. A portion of his battalion went with him. The remainder was strengthened by the addition of men taken from "*galla jadīdān*" (see below) and was placed under Commandant Mastān Singh : hence this change in the designation of the battalions.

[4] *galla* literally means a herd or a pack, and *jadīd* means new, recent. It denoted a party of men under a drill instructor, but not yet assigned to any particular battalion. The word *galla* is, even to-day, very commonly used to denote a party of military recruits.

(ii) Pay rolls of Artillery.

TOPKHÁNA.

(1) *ḍerah* Ilāhi Bakhsh.
(2) „ Amīr Chand.
(3) „ Shiv Parshād.
(4) „ Mazhar 'Ali Beg.
(5) „ Mewa Singh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1879—Māṇgh 1880; folios 199.

ZAMBÚRAKKHÁNA.

(1) *ḍerah* 'Ibādullah.
(2) „ 'Abdul Rahīm Khān.
(3) „ Mewa Rām.
(4) „ Anta Gour.* Argoud ?
(5) „ Khair 'Ali Khān.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1879—Māṇgh 1880; folios 80.

(iii) Pay rolls of 'Amla.

Under the above head have been arranged pay rolls of *beldārs*, *sārbāns* and other miscellaneous establishments, including the *pālki*-bearers, *farrāsh*, &c., attached to the regular army; folios 30.

(iv) Jam' kharch papers.

The set of papers (10 folios), headed "*jam' kharch*," contains returns of credit and debit accounts relating to the following heads:—

(*i*) Income from the rent of shops in the regimental *bazārs*.

(*ii*) Sale-proceeds of the personal property of men dying without heirs, a sum of Rs. 3 being generally deducted for his *kafn dafn*, *i.e.*, to defray the expenses of his funeral.

(*iii*) A return of *in'am*, or customary bestowal of *khil'ats*, and cash given to the Infantry officers on the occasion of *Daṣehra* and Dīwāli festivals.

* The original reads انتا گور. It seems a corrupted form of some foreign name although I have not been able to identify it clearly with any name amongst those given in the lists of European officers appended to *Memoirs of Alexander Gardner* and *The Reigning family of Lahore*, by G. Smyth. It may probably be misspelt for Argoud, a French man in the service of Ranjit Singh (see Gardner, page 341). Smyth gives this name as Argou.

Bundle No. Aa 4 (ii).—Total folios 798; size 7½″ × 5″; written in *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Dīwān Ajodhya Parshād.

Date of rolls.—Kātik 1879—Māṇgh 1880 (November 1822—February 1824 A.D.).

Contents.—This bundle contains pay rolls of (*i*) 3 battalions of infantry, (*ii*) 2 regiments of cavalry and (*iii*) miscellaneous papers. The papers in the bundle have been arranged in the following order :—

(*i*) Pay rolls of infantry

(*ii*) ,, ,, ,, cavalry.

(*iii*) Miscellaneous papers covering *amānat, kasrāt* and other accounts.

Remarks.—The pay rolls arranged in this bundle relate to the *fauj-i-kh̲āṣṣ* or the brigade trained and drilled in the French method by Generals Allard and Ventura. This brigade consisted of 4 battalions of infantry, 2 regiments of cavalry and one troop of artillery comprising 24 guns.

(i) Pay rolls of Infantry.

(1) *palṭan kh̲āṣṣ*; folios 60.

(2) ,, Gurkha; folios 99.

(3)[1] ,, Dewa Singh; folios 45.

Date of rolls.—Kātik—Māṇgh 1880 (November—February 1824 A.D.).

NOTE—Up to the year ending Mangh 1878, Nos. 1 and 2 appeared as *palāṭān* Shaikh Basāwan and Balbhadar respectively (see page 12).

(ii) Pay rolls of Cavalry.

(1) *rajman* kh̲āṣṣ.

(2) ,, Lansia.*

Date of rolls.—Poh—Māṇgh 1880 (January—February 1824 A.D.); folios 30.

(iii) Miscellaneous.

Under the above head have been arranged papers relating to miscellaneous heads of accounts such as *jam' kh̲arch, amánat, kasrāt* and *tahwīl*,[2] etc.; folios 157.

Bundle No. Aa 5 (i)—Total folios 1,396; size 7½″ × 5″; written in *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Dīwān Ajodhya Parshād.

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* *Lansia* is corrupted form of Lancers.

[1] Dewa Singh's battalion was transferred to *fauj-i-kh̲āṣṣ* in the month of Kātik: hence the pay rolls cover only first eight months of the year.

[2] For the nature and character of the entries under these sub-heads see Part III of the volume.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1880—Chet 1882 (March 1824—April 1825 A.D.).

Contents.—This bundle contains pay rolls of (*i*) 13 battalions of infantry, (*ii*) 10 *ḍerahs* (units) of artillery and (*iii*) *'amla*. The papers in the bundle have been arranged in the following order :—

(*i*) Pay rolls of infantry.

(*ii*) „ „ „ artillery covering *topkhāna* and *zambūrakkhāna*.

(*iii*) „ „ „ *'amla*.

(i) Pay rolls of Infantry.

(1)[1] *palṭan* Amīr Singh ; folios 29
(2) „ Prem Singh and Imām Bakhsh ; folios 110.
(3) „ Phirmār ; folios 12.
(4) „ Chandka Parshād ; folios 83
(5) „ Dhaunkal Singh ; folios 97.
(6) „ Raushan Beg ; folios 70.
(7) „ Raushan Khān ; folios 109.
(8)[2] „ Zorāwar Singh ; folios 92.
(9) „ Gulāb Singh ; folios 86.
(10) „ Mahtāb Singh ; folios 70.
(11) „ Mahāṇ Singh ; folios 81.
(12) „ Mastān Singh ; folios 92.
(13) „ Haryār Singh ; folios 93.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1880—Chet 1882 (March 1824—April 1825 A.D.).

(ii) Pay rolls of Artillery.

Topkhāna.

(1) *ḍerah* Ilāhi Bakhsh.
(2) „ Amīr Chaṇd.
(3) „ Shiv Parshād.
(4) „ Sultān Mahmūd.
(5) „ Mazhar 'Ali Beg.
(6) „ Mewa Singh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1880—Chet 1882 ; folios 264.

Zambūrakkhāna.

(1) *ḍerah* 'Ibādullah.
(2) „ 'Abdul Rahīm Khān.
(3) „ Mewa Rām.
(4) „ Khair 'Ali Khān.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1880—Chet 1882 ; folios 85

[1] No. 1 was raised in Sambat 1881

[2] Up to the year ending Magh 1880, *palṭan* Zorāwar Singh appeared under the designation of *palṭan* Ranbīr Singh.

(iii) Pay rolls of 'Amla.

Under the above head have been arranged pay rolls of the *beldārs*, *sārbāns* and *áhangars* (blacksmiths), etc., attached to the army ; folios 23.

Bundle No. Aa 5 (ii)—Total folios 1,532 ; size 7½″ × 5″ ; written in *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Dīwān Ajodhya Parshād.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1880—Māṇgh 1881 (March 1824—February 1825 A.D.).

Contents.—This bundle contains pay rolls of (*i*) 4 battalions of infantry, (*ii*) 2 regiments of cavalry, and (*iii*) miscellaneous papers covering *jam' kharch*, *amānat*, *kasrāt* and *modīkhāna* accounts.

The papers in the bundle have been arranged in the following order :—

(*i*) Pay rolls of infantry.
(*ii*) " " " cavalry.
(*iii*) Miscellaneous papers.

Remarks.—The rolls contained in the bundle relate to the *fauj-i-khāṣṣ*.

(i) Pay rolls of Infantry.

FAUJ-I-KHĀṢṢ.

(1) *palṭan khāṣṣ.*
(2) " Gurkha.
(3) " Deva Singh.
(4) " Shām Sota.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1880—Māṇgh 1881 (March 1824—February 1825 A.D.) ; folios 627.

(ii) Pay rolls of Cavalry.

(1) *rajman khāṣṣ.*
(2) " Dragoons.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1880—Māṇgh 1881 ; folios 477.

(iii) Miscellaneous.

Jam' kharch tahwīl Ventūra Sāhib.

Under the above head have been arranged papers detailing the receipts and disbursements of money credited to the account of *fauj-i-khāṣṣ* under General Ventura ; folios 30.

Amānat-kasrāt.

Papers arranged under the above head relate to the *amānat* and *kasrāt* accounts of the *fauj-i-khāṣṣ* ; folios 328.

Jam' kharch taqsīm langar.

Under the above head have been arranged papers relating to the accounts of the mess attached to the *fauj-i-khāṣṣ* ; folios 39.

Bundle No. Aa 6.—Total folios 1,193; size 7½″×5″; written in *shikasta*.

Official-in charge.—Dīwān Ajodhya Parshād.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh 1882—Chet 1883 (May 1825—April 1826 A.D.).

Contents.—This bundle contains pay rolls of (*i*) 13 battalions of infantry, (*ii*) 2 regiments of cavalry, (*iii*) 10 *ḍerahs* (units) of artillery, and (*iv*) *'amla*. The papers in the bundle have been arranged in the following order:—

(*i*) Pay rolls of infantry.

(*ii*) „ „ „ cavalry.

(*iii*) „ „ „ artillery covering *topkhāna* and *zambūrakkhāna*.

(*iv*) *'amla*, etc.

(i) Pay rolls of Infantry.

Bharmar. Light-Infantry

(1) *palṭan* Amīr Singh[1]; folios 64.
(2) „ Prem Singh; folios 95.
(3) „ Chandka Parshād; folios 61.
(4) „ Dhaunkal Singh; folios 70.
(5) „ Ranbīr Singh; folios 41.
(6) „ Raushan Beg; folios 68.
(7) „ Raushan Khān; folios 95.
(8) „ Zorāwar Singh; folios 83.
(9) „ Gulāb Singh; folios 80.
(10) „ Mahtāb Singh; folios 61.
(11) „ Mastān Singh; folios.
(12) „ Mahāṇ Singh; folios 78.
(13) „ Haryār Singh; folios 72.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh 1882—Chet 1883

(ii) Pay rolls of Cavalry.[2]

(1) *rajman* Akāl.
(2) „ Jodh Singh.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh 1882—Chet 1883; folios 41.

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[1] The *palṭan Bharmār* was, in the beginning of Sambat 1882, amalgamated with *palṭan* Amīr Singh—the pay rolls of the two have accordingly been bound together. Battalion No. 5 was raised in Sambat 1882.

[2] The pay rolls of the cavalry regiments for the two preceding years Sambat 1880 and 1881 have not been traced.

(iii) Pay rolls of Artillery.

TOPKHĀNA.

(1) *ḍerah* Ilāhi Bakhsh.
(2) „ Amīr Chand.
(3) „ Shiv Parshād.
(4) „ Sultān Mahmūd.
(5) „ Mazhar 'Ali Beg.
(6) „ Mewa Singh.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh 1882--Māngh 1882 (May 1825—February 1826 A.D.); folios 206.

ZAMBŪRAKKHĀNA.

(1) *ḍerah* 'Abdul Rahīm
(2) „ 'Ibādullah.
(3) „ Jai Singh.
(4) „ Khair 'Ali Khān.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh 1882— Māngh 1882; folios 44.

(iv) Pay rolls of 'Amla.

Under the above head have been arranged pay rolls of the establishment consisting of the *āhangars* (blacksmiths), *sārbāns* and *beldārs* attached to the army; folios 35.

Bundle No. Aa 7.—Total folios 1,171; size 7″×4¾″; written in *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Dīwān Ajodhya Parshād,

Date of rolls.—Bisākh -- Māngh 1883 (May 1826—February 1827 A.D.).

Contents.—This bundle contains pay rolls of (*i*) 14 battalions of infantry, (*ii*) 2 regiments of cavalry, (*iii*) 11 *ḍerahs* (units) of artillery and (*iv*) *beldārs*. Arrangement of the papers in the bundle is as follows:—

(*i*) Pay rolls of infantry.
(*ii*) „ „ „ cavalry.
(*iii*) „ „ „ artillery covering *topkhāna* and *zambūrakkhāna*.
(*iv*) „ „ „ *beldārs*.

NOTE.—Pay rolls of the *fauj-i-khāṣṣ* have not been traced.

Remarks.—During the year Sambat 1883 (1826 A.D.) the army was increased by one battalion of infantry and 2 *ḍerahs* of horse guns.

(i) Pay rolls of Infantry.

(1) *palan* Amīr Singh; folios 55.
(2) „ Rāj Singh; folios 46.

(3) *palṭan* Chandka Parshād; } folios 106.
(4) „ Mahān Singh;

(5) „ Dhaunkal Singh; } folios 82.
(6) „ Ranbīr Singh;

(7) „ Raushan Beg; folios 51.

(8) „ Zorāwar Singh; } folios 105.
(9) „ Mastān Singh;

(10) „ Gulāb Singh; folios 68.

(11) „ Prem Singh*; } folios 104.
(12) „ Raushan Khān;

(13) „ Mahtāb Singh; folios 45.

(14) „ Haryār Singh; folios 57.

NOTE.—Bāj Singh's battalion was raised in the beginning of Sambat 1883 (1826 A.D.). whereas those shown in brackets were amalgamated in the month of Katik: hence their rolls for previous months have also been bound together.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh—Māṇgh 1883 (May 1826—January 1827 A.D.)

(ii) Pay rolls of Cavalry.

(1) *rajman* Akāl.

(2) „ Giyān Singh.

Date of rolls.—Maghar 1882—Māṇgh 1883 (December 1825—January 1827 A.D.); folios 97.

(iii) Pay rolls of Artillery.

TOPKHÁNA.

(1) *ḍerah* Ilāhi Bakhsh.
(2) „ Miyāṇ Ilāhi Bakhsh.
(3) „ Amīr Chand.
(4) „ Jodh Singh.
(5) „ Shiv Parshād.
(6) „ Mazhar 'Ali Beg.
(7) „ Mewa Singh.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh—Māṇgh 1883 (May 1826—January 1827 A.D.); folios 208.

ZAMBÚRAKKHÁNÁ.

(1) *ḍerah* 'Ibādullah.
(2) „ 'Abdul Rahīm.
(3) „ Mewa Rām.
(4) „ Khair 'Ali Khān.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh—Māṇgh 1883; folios 66.

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* Commandant Prem Singh was promoted to the rank of a Colonel and put in charge of the two battalions known as *palṭan* Raushan Khān and *palṭan* Prem Singh. These two battalions will subsequently appear under the designation of Najīb battalions.

(iv) Pay rolls of Beldars.

Under the above head have been arranged pay rolls of the *beldārs* and *sārbāns*, etc., attached to the regular army; folios 26.

Bundle No. Aa 8.—Total folios 1,941; size 7½" × 5"; written in *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Dīwān Ajodhya Parshād.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1884- Chet 1886 (March 1828-April 1829 A.D.).

Contents.—The bundle contains pay rolls of (*i*) 14 battalions of infantry, (*ii*) 5 regiments of cavalry, (*iii*) 15 *ḍerahs* (units) of artillery and (*iv*) miscellaneous. The arrangement of papers in the bundle is as follows :—

(*i*) Pay rolls of infantry.
(*ii*) " " " cavalry.
(*iii*) " " " artillery covering *topkhāna* and *zambūrakhāna*.
(*iv*) Miscellaneous.

Remarks.—On examining these rolls it will appear that during the preceding ten years, the Mahārāja tried to improve the organisation, quality and strength of his army. Qualified European officers were taken into service to train men in methods of European drill. A model brigade (*fauj-i-khāṣṣ*) was raised in Sambat 1879. The minimum strength of a battalion was raised from 400 to 700 men. The artillery branch was re-organised. The practice of attaching guns (on the average 2) to each battalion of infantry, hitherto followed, was given up and the entire *topkhāna* was divided into two sections, -namely, *topkhāna jinsi* or heavy and mixed batteries and *topkhāna aspi* or the horse and light field batteries—each placed under an officer of the rank of a General.

Total strength of the army in Sambat 1885 (1828 A.D.)—including that of the 4 infantry battalions and 2 regiments of cavalry constituting *fauj-i-khāṣṣ*—whose rolls have not been traced—stood at 23,948 men, whose monthly salary amounted to Rs. 2,48,644, the distribution among the three arms being—

			Rs.			Rs.	
Infantry ...	15,825 men,	salary	1,16,284	per month,	average	7·3	per head
Cavalry ...	4,345 "	"	1,03,970	"	"	23·7	" "
Artillery ...	3,778 "	"	28,390	"	"	7·5	" "

(i) Pay rolls of Infantry.

(1) *palṭan* Amīr Singh—1,049 men, salary Rs. 7,630 per month; folios 64.

(2) " Chandka Parshād
(3) " Mahāṇ Singh } —1,418 men, salary Rs. 11,022 per month; folios 125.

(4) " Dhaunkal Singh
(5) " Ranbīr Singh } —1,274 men, salary Rs. 9,667 per month; folios 120.

(6) *palṭan* Zorāwar Singh } —1,578 men, salary Rs. 11,758
(7) „ Shām Singh[1] } per month; folios 132.

(8) „ Gulāb Singh—1041 men, salary Rs. 7,665 per month; folios 66.

(9) „ Ganga Singh—813 men, salary Rs. 6,540 per month; folios 88.

(10) „ Gujar Singh—1,195 men, salary Rs. 7,619 per month; folios 108.

(11) „ Musa (Mœrvius)[2]—1,156 men, salary Rs. 6,748 per month; folios 81.

(12) „ Prem Singh } —1,368 men, salary Rs. 11,214
(13) „ Raushan Khān } per month; folios 160.

(14) „ Harsahāi Singh—1,147 men, salary Rs. 7,285 per month; folios 100.

NOTE.—In the rolls of the previous years battalions Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 14 appeared as *palāṭan* Haryār Singh, Mahtāb Singh, Bāj Singh and Raushan Beg, respectively.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1884—Chet 1886 (March 1828—April 1829 A. D.).

(ii) Pay rolls of Cavalry.

(1) *rajman* Akāl[3]—605 men, salary Rs. 12,821 per month.

(2) „ Rām—243 men, salary Rs. 5,130 per month.

(3) „ Karam Singh Shāhdariya—282 men, salary Rs. 5,674 per month.

(4) „ Giyān Singh—281 men, salary Rs. 6,400 per month.

(5) „ Gulāb Singh—226 men, salary Rs. 4,884 per month.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh 1885—Chet 1886; folios 139.

(iii) Pay rolls of Artillery.

TOPKHĀNA JINSI.

(1) *ḍerah* Ilāhi Bakhsh—(23 guns), 451 men whose monthly salary amounted to Rs. 3,600.

(2) „ Amīr Chand—(11 guns), 268 men, whose monthly salary amounted to Rs. 1,801.

(3) „ Imām Shāh, Sayyid—(25 guns), 493 men, whose monthly salary amounted to Rs. 3,712.

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[1] Commandant Mastān Singh was succeeded by Shām Singh Mān; the designation of the battalion was therefore changed from that of *palṭan* Mastān Singh, to *palṭan* Shām Singh.

[2] Musa *Farhangi* may be identified with Mœrvius—a Prussian whom Smyth has on his list. Mœrvius was employed in Sambat 1884. He served for about a year, when in September 1828 he expired after a short illness.

[3] Regiment No. (1) was raised in Chet 1886 (April 1829 A.D.) and Nos. (3) and (5) were formed by detaching troops from No. (4). Rolls of No. (1) commence from Bhādon 1884 (September 1827 A.D.).

(4) *ḍerah* Sultān Mahmūd Khān—(27 guns), 892 men, whose monthly salary amounted to Rs. 6,722.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1884—Chet 1886.

TOPKHÁNA ASPI.

(1) *ḍerah* Ilāhi Bakhsh—(8 guns), 220 men, whose monthly salary amounted to Rs. 1,698.

(2) „ Jodh Singh* (8 guns), 138 men, whose monthly salary amounted to Rs. 1,140.

(3) „ Dīwān Singh - (4 guns), 120 men, whose monthly salary amounted to Rs. 964.

(4) „ Shiv Parshād—(8 guns), 211 men, whose monthly salary amounted to Rs. 1,506.

(5) „ Mazhar 'Ali Beg—(8 guns), 202 men, whose monthly salary amounted to Rs. 1,500.

(6) „ Mewa Singh (8 guns), 234 men, whose monthly salary amounted to Rs 1,563.

(7) „ Bhāg Singh—128 men, whose monthly salary amounted to Rs. 913.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1884 - Chet 1886 ; folios 476.

ZAMBÚRAKKHÁNA.

(1) *ḍerah* Jai Singh—48 men, whose monthly salary amounted to Rs. 378.

(2) „ 'Abdul Rahīm - 86 men, whose monthly salary amounted to Rs. 642.

(3) „ Muhammad Shāh—136 men, whose monthly salary amounted to Rs. 1,050.

(4) „ Mewa Singh—31 men, whose monthly salary amounted to Rs. 230.

(5) „ Khair 'Ali Khān—120 men, whose monthly salary amounted to Rs. 967.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1884—Chet 1886 ; folios 60.

(iv) **Miscellaneous.**

Under the above head have been arranged papers relating to the *roznāmcha* account—detailing the distribution of salary to the troops ; folios 62.

Bundle No. Aa 9.—Total folios 1,912 ; size $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$; written in *shikasta*.

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* *ḍerah* Jodh Singh comprised the *aspi* section of the *ḍerah kalān* commanded by Sultān Mahmūd Khān.

Official-in-charge.—Dīwān Ajodhya Parshād.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh 1886–Chet 1887 (May 1829–April 1830 A.D.).

Contents.—This bundle contains pay rolls of (i) 14 battalions of infantry, (ii) 6 regiments of cavalry, (ii) 15 *derahs* (units) of artillery and (iv) miscellaneous papers relating to descriptive-rolls, etc. Papers in the bundle have been arranged in the following order:—

(i) Pay rolls of infantry.

(ii) „ „ „ cavalry.

(iii) „ „ „ artillery covering *topk͟hāna* and *zambūrakk͟hāna*.

(iv) Miscellaneous papers covering descriptive-rolls, etc.

NOTE.—Pay rolls of *fauj-i-k͟hāṣṣ* have not been traced.

(i) Pay rolls of Infantry.

(1) *palṭan* Chandka Parshād; folios 68.

(2) „ Ranbīr Singh; } folios 138.
(3) „ Fateh Singh; }

(4) „ Zorāwar Singh; folios 99.

(5) „ Shām Singh; folios 59.

(6) „ Kāhan Singh; folios 83.

(7) „ Ganga Singh and Bhūpāl Singh; folios 80.

(8) „ Gujar Singh; folios 95.

(9) „ Gulāb Singh; folios 70.

(10) „ Mūsa (Mœrvius); folios 59.

(11) „ Mahāṇ Singh; folios 106.

(12) „ Prem Singh; } folios 160
(13) „ Mīr K͟hān*; }

(14) „ Harsahāi Singh; folios 114.

NOTE.—For the pay rolls of five months from Bisākh to Bhādon of battalions No. 1 and 5, see under *palṭan* 11 and 4 respectively. As regards battalions Nos. 3 and 6, they appeared in the rolls of previous years, as *palātan* Dhaunkal Singh and Amīr Singh respectively. When Dhaunkal Singh was promoted to the rank of a Colonel, Fateh Singh succeeded him as Commandant. In No. 7 Bhūpāl Singh was taken as Captain on Rs. 300 a month.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh 1886–Chet 1887 (May 1829–April 1830 A.D.).

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* Mīr K͟hān succeeded Raushan K͟hān to the command of the second Najīb Battalion whose designation was accordingly changed from that of *palṭan* Raushan K͟hān to *palṭan* Mīr K͟hān.

(ii) Pay rolls of Cavalry.

(1) *rajman* Akāl.
(2) ,, Jamīat Singh.
(3) ,, Rām.
(4) ,, Karm Singh.
(5) ,, Giyān Singh.
(6) ,, Gulāb Singh.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh 1886—Chet 1887; folios 110.

(iii) Pay rolls of Artillery.

TOPKHÁNA JINSI.

(1) *ḍerah* Ilāhi Bakhsh.
(2) ,, Amīr Chand.
(3) ,, Sultān Mahmūd Khān.
(4) ,, Sayyid Imām Shāh.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh 1886—Chet 1887; folios 274.

TOPKHÁNA ASPI.

(1) *ḍerah* Ilāhi Bakhsh.
(2) ,, Bhāg Singh.
(3) ,, Jodh Singh.
(4) ,, Dīwān Singh.
(5) ,, Shiv Parshād.
(6) ,, Mazhar 'Ali Beg.
(7) ,, Mewa Singh.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh 1886—Chet 1887; folios 223.

ZAMBÚRAKKHÁNA.

(1) *ḍerah* 'Abdul Rahīm.
(2) ,, 'Ibādullah.
(3) ,, Jai Singh.
(4) ,, Khair 'Ali Khān.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh 1886—Chet 1887; folios 34.

(iv) Miscellaneous.

Under the above head have been arranged descriptive-rolls of *'amla sarkār-i-wāla* or the establishment consisting of the *farrāsh*, the *bihishtīs* and the *beldārs*, etc.; folios 295.

Bundle No. Aa 10.—Total folios 2,405; size 7¾″ × 5½″; written in mixed *shikasta* and *nasta'līq*.

Official-in-charge.—Dīwān Ajodhya Parshād.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh 1887—Chet 1888 (May 1830—April 1831 A.D.)

Contents.—This bundle contains pay rolls of (*i*) 16 battalions of infantry, (*ii*) 4 regiments of cavalry, (*iii*) 17 *ḍerahs* (units) of artillery, and (*iv*) *beldārs*. The arrangement of papers in the bundle is as follows :—

(*i*) Pay rolls of infantry.
(*ii*) ,, ,, ,, cavalry.
(*iii*) ,, ,, ,, artillery covering *topkhāna* and *zambūrakkhāna*.
(*iv*) ,, ,, ,, *beldārs*.

NOTE.—Pay rolls of *fauj-i-khāṣṣ* have not been traced.

Remarks.—During Sambat 1887, the army was increased by two battalions of infantry and one unit of horse artillery.

(i) Pay rolls of Infantry.

(1) *palṭan* John Holmes[1] ; folios 103.
(2) ,, Chandka Parshād ; folios 97.
(3) ,, Ranbīr Singh ; } folios 296.
(4) ,, Fateh Singh ; }
(5) ,, Zorāwar Singh ; folios 110.
(6) ,, Shām Singh ; folios 113.
(7) ,, Samand Singh ; folios 37.
(8) ,, Kāhan Singh ; folios 112.
(9) ,, Ganga Singh and Bhūpāl Singh ; folios 108.
(10) ,, Gujar Singh ; folios 131.
(11) ,, Gulāb Singh ; folios 112.
(12) ,, Mahāṇ Singh ; folios 93.
(13) ,, Mehr Singh ; folios 54.
(14) ,, Prem Singh ; } folios 244.
(15) ,, Mīr Khān ; }
(16) ,, Harsahāi Singh ; folios 126.

NOTE.—In the rolls of the previous year battalion No. 1 appeared under the name of *palṭan* Mœrvius whereas Nos. 7 and 13 were raised towards the end of Sambat 1887, the latter being also known as *palṭan Kashmīrwāla*.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh 1887– Chet 1888 (May 1830—April 1831 A.D.).

COMPANY-HÁ.[2]

Under the above head have been arranged pay rolls of two infantry companies attached to the artillery branch ; folios 18.

(ii) Pay rolls of Cavalry.

(1) *rajman* Akāl.
(2) ,, Jamīat Singh.

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[1] In Sambat 1886 John Holmes was taken into service and put in charge of the battalion previously commanded by the late Mœrvius. The battalion will, accordingly, in the rolls of subsequent years appear under the name of *palṭan* John Holmes.

John Holmes joined service as commandant on Rs. 150 per month and ultimately rose to be Colonel. For two years, *i.e.*, Sambat 1892 and 1893, he was *kārdār* or Collector of revenues of Gujrāt.

[2] *hā* in Persian is added to the noun to denote its plural form.

(3) *rajman* Karam Singh Shāhdariya.
(4) „ Zorāwar Singh.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh 1887—Chet 1888 ; folios 74.

(iii) Pay rolls of Artillery.

TOPKHÁNA JINSI.

(1) *ḍerah* Ilāhi Bakhsh.
(2) „ Amīr Chand.
(3) „ Sayyid Imām Shah.
(4) „ Sultān Mahmūd Khān.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh 1887—Chet 1888 ; folios 297.

TOPKHÁNA ASPI.

(1) *ḍerah* Ilāhi Bakhsh.
(2) „ Bhāg Singh.
(3) „ John Holmes.
(4) „ Jodh Singh.
(5) „ Dīwān Singh.
(6) „ Shiv Parshād.
(7) „ Mazhar 'Ali Beg.
(8) „ Mewa Singh.
(9) *top Guru ki.* Zam Zama Zamzamah or Bhangi

NOTE.—*ḍerah* John Holmes comprised 2 guns attached to the infantry battalion of the same name. *Top Guru ki* was a single gun. The exact significance of the phrase is not known.

Date of rolls.—Not uniform, but roughly from Bisākh to Māṇgh 1887 (April 1830—July 1831 A.D.) ; folios 202.

ZAMBÚRAKKHĀNA.

(1) *ḍerah* 'Abdul Rahīm.
(2) „ Jai Singh.
(3) „ Mewa Singh.
(4) „ Khair 'Ali Khān.

Date or rolls.—Bisākh 1887—Chet 1888 ; folios 43.

(iv) Pay rolls of beldars.

Under the above head have been arranged pay rolls of *beldārs* attached to the regular army.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh—Maghar 1887 (April—November 1830 A.D.) ; folios 30.

Bundle No. Aa 11.—Total folios 2,579 ; size $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$; written in *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Dīwān Ajodhya Parshād.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh 1888—Chet 1889 (May 1831—April 1832 A.D.).

Contents.—This bundle contains pay rolls of (*i*) 21 battalions and few companies of infantry, (*ii*) 3 regiments of cavalry, (*iii*) 17 *ḍerahs* (units) of artillery, (*iv*) *beldārs,* and (*v*) miscellaneous papers. The contents of the bundle have been arranged in the following order:—

(*i*) Pay rolls of infantry.

(*ii*) ,, ,, ,, cavalry.

(*iii*) ,, ,, ,, artillery covering *topkhāna* and *zambūrakkhāna.*

(*iv*) ,, ,, ,, *beldārs.*

(*v*) Miscellaneous papers.

(i) Pay rolls of Infantry.

(1) *palṭan khāṣṣ* (not traceable).
(2) ,, Gurkha (*hāzirān* only).
(3) ,, Dewa Singh.
(4) ,, Shām Sota.
} *fauj-i-khāṣṣ* ; folios 117.

(5) ,, Buddh Singh Mān* ; folios 99.

(6) ,, John Holmes ; folios 106.

(7) ,, Chandka Parshād ; folios 114.

(8) ,, Ranbīr Singh ;
(9) ,, Fateh Khān ;
} folios 231.

(10) ,, Zorāwar Singh ; folios 89.

(11) ,, Shām Singh ; folios 115.

(12) ,, Samand Singh ; folios 75.

(13) ,, Kāhan Singh, Mān ; folios 107.

(14) ,, Ganga Singh ; folios 108.

(15) ,, Gujar Singh ; folios 83.

(16) ,, Gulāb Singh ; folios 117.

(17) ,, Mahāṇ Singh ; folios 81.

(18) ,, Mehr Singh ; folios 101.

(19) ,, Mīr Khān ;
(20) ,, Prem Singh ;
One company of Khālṣa Sepoys ;
} folios 152.

(21) *palṭan* Harsahāi Singh ; folios 132.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh 1888 Chet 1889 (May 1831—April 1832 A.D).

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*Battalion No. 5 was raised fresh. Buddh Singh first joined as a trooper in the irregular cavalry in Sambat 1872 (1815 A.D.). In Sambat 1887 he was transferred to the regular army where passing through several grades of military service he ultimately rose to the rank of General.

COMPANY-HÁ.

Under the above head have been arranged pay rolls of two companies of sepoys attached to *topkhāna jinsi* commanded by General Sultān Mahmūd Khān ; folios 24.

(ii) Pay rolls of Cavalry.

(1) *rajman* Akāl.
(2) ,, Jamīat Singh.
(3) ,, Rām.

NOTE.—At the end of the regimental rolls will be found papers relating to payments made to *jadídān* or new men added to the strength of the 3 above-named regiments.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh 1888—Chet 1889 (May 1831—April 1832 A.D.) ; folios 107.

(iii) Pay rolls of Artillery.

TOPKHÁNA JINSI.

(1) *ḍerah* Amīr Chand.
(2) ,, Sultān Mahmūd Khān.
(3) ,, Ilāhi Bakhsh.
(4) ,, Imām Shāh.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh 1888—Chet 1889 (May 1831—April 1832 A.D.) ; folios 270.

TOPKHÁNA ASPI.

(1) *ḍerah* Bhāg Singh.
(2) ,, Jodh Singh.
(3) ,, Shiv Parshād.
(4) ,, Mewa Singh.
(5) ,, Mazhar 'Ali Beg.
(6) ,, Miyān Ilāhi Bakhsh.
(7) ,, John Holmes.
(8) *top Guru ki.*

Date of rolls.—Bisākh 1888—Chet 1889 (May 1831—April 1832 A.D.) ; folios 235.

ZAMBÚRAKKHÁNA.

(1) *ḍerah* 'Abdul Rahīm.
(2) ,, Jai Singh.
(3) ,, Mewa Singh.
(4) ,, Khair 'Ali Khān.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh 1887—Chet 1888 (May 1831—April 1832 A.D.) ; folios 47.

(iv) Pay rolls of Beldars.

Under the above head have been arranged pay rolls of *beldārs*, etc., attached to the army ; folios 35.

(v) Miscellaneous.

Under the above head have been arranged a list of *singhān pīr sāl* or the men (Sikhs) removed from the strength of their respective battalions by reason of their old age ; folios 8.

Bundle No. Aa 12. Total folios 1,333 ; size $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$; written in a mixed *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Ba<u>kh</u>shi Bhagat Rām.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh—Māṇgh 1890 (May 1833—February 1834 A.D.).

Contents.—The bundle contains pay rolls of (*i*) 18 battalions of infantry and (*ii*) 18 *ḍerahs* (units) of artillery. The papers in the bundle have been arranged in the following order :—

(*i*) Pay rolls of infantry.

(*ii*) „ „ „ artillery covering *topkhāna* and *zambūrak<u>kh</u>āna*.

Note.—Pay rolls of *Fauj-i-<u>kh</u>āṣṣ* have not been traced.

Remarks.—The figures given below will show that during the five years, from Sambat 1886 to 1890 (1829—1833 A.D.), the infantry branch was considerably strengthened though the cavalry and artillery did not witness any valuable addition to their numbers. During the year the total strength of the regular army including *Fauj-i-<u>kh</u>āṣṣ*—whose rolls are missing—stood at 27,282 men whose salary amounted to Rs. 2,84,407 per month, the distribution among the three arms being—

			Rs.			Rs.	
Infantry ...	20,577 men,	salary	1,67,962	per month,	average	8·1	per head
Cavalry ...	3,914 „	„	86,544	„ „	„	22·1	„ „
Artillery ...	8,162 „	„	25,089	„ „	„	7·6	„ „

(i) Pay rolls of Infantry.

(1) *palṭan* Baldān Singh[1] ; folios 76.
(2) „ John Holmes ; folios 60.
(3) „ Ranbīr Singh }
(4) „ Fateh Singh } ; folios 135.
(5) „ Zorāwar Singh ; folios 57.
(6) „ Shām Singh ; folios 57.
(7) „ Kāhan Singh ; folios 78.
(8) „ Cortlandt ; folios 49.
(9) „ Buddh Singh[2] }
(10) „ Harsahāi Singh[2] } ; folios 89.

[1] On the death of Commandant Chandka Parshād his younger brother Baldān Singh was placed in command of the battalion previously called after his own name, although in the rolls of Sambat 1889 (1832 A.D.) it appeared under the designation of *palṭan* Gulāb Singh, Minhāliya.

[2] *palṭan* Buddh Singh and Harsahāi Singh were placed under Mr. Court.

(11) *paltan* Ganga Singh ; folios 60.
(12) „ Gujar Singh ; folios 52.
(13) „ Gulāb Singh ; folios 83.
(14) „ Mahān Singh ; folios 60.
(15) „ Mahtāb Singh ; folios 56.
(16) „ Mehr Singh ; folios 76.
(17) „ Prem Singh }
(18) „ Mīr Khān } ; folios 43.

Date of rolls.—Not uniform but mostly from Bisākh—Maghar 1890 (May—December 1833 A.D.)

(ii) Pay rolls of Artillery.

TOPKHÁNA JINSI.

(1) *ḍerah* Ilāhi Bakhsh.
(2) „ Amīr Chanḍ.
(3) „ Imām Shāh.
(4) „ Sultān Mahmūd Khān.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh—Maghar 1890 ; folios 153.

TOPKHÁNA ASPI.

(1) *ḍerah* Ilāhi Bakhsh.
(2) „ Bhāg Singh.
(3) „ John Holmes.
(4) „ Dīwān Singh.
(5) „ Shiv Parshād.
(6) „ Mazhar 'Ali Beg.
(7) „ Mewa Singh.
(8) *top Guru ki.*

Date of rolls.—Bisākh—Maghar 1890 ; folios 142.

ZAMBÚRAKKHÁNA.

(1) *ḍerah* 'Abdul Rahīm.
(2) „ Faiz Bakhsh.
(3) „ Jai Singh.
(4) „ Mahmūd Shāh.
(5) „ Shams-ud Dīn
(6) „ Khair 'Ali Khān.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh—Maghar 1890 ; folios 48.

Bundle No. Aa 13.—Total folios 3,360 ; size $7\frac{3}{4}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$; written in *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Bakhshi Bhagat Rām.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1890—Māṇgh 1891 (March 1834—February 1835 A.D.)

Contents.—The bundle contains pay rolls of (*i*) 22 battalions of infantry, (*ii*) 20 *ḍerahs* (units) of artillery and (*iii*) *beldārs*, etc. The contents have been arranged in the following order :—

(*i*) Pay rolls of infantry.
(*ii*) „ „ „ artillery including *topkhāna* and *zambūrakkhāna*.
(*iii*) „ „ „ *beldārs*, etc.

Remarks.—During this year regular army was organised into brigades each of which consisted of 3 to 4 battalions of infantry, one *ḍerah* (unit) of artillery, and a cavalry force varying from two to six hundred men. The command of a brigade was given to an officer of the rank of General. The pay rolls of cavalry regiments from Sambat 1891 onwards are missing. The rolls of infantry and artillery have been arranged in order of the brigades they formed a part of. In the succeeding pages the sub-heads, *i.e.*, battalions, etc., will be denoted by the name of the General Commanding* the brigade.

(i) Pay rolls of Infantry.

FAUJ-I-KHÁṢṢ.

(1) *palṭan khāṣṣ*.
(2) „ Gurkha.
(3) „ Dewa Singh.
(4) „ Shām Sota.
(5) *topkhāna* Ilāhi Bakhsh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1890—Māṇgh 1891 (March 1834—February 1835 A.D.) ; folios 641.

AVITABILE.

palṭan Gujar Singh and Shiv Singh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1890—Māṇgh 1891 ; folios 145.

AMÍR SINGH, MÁN.

(1) *palṭan* Zorāwar Singh.
(2) „ Shām Singh.
(3) *topkhāna* Kāhan Singh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1890—Māṇgh 1891 ; folios 278.

SARDÁR TEJ SINGH.

(1) *palṭan* Baldān Singh.
(2) „ Ganga Singh.
(3) „ Samand Singh.
(4) „ Mehr Singh.
(5) *topkhāna* Ilāhi Bakhsh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1890—Māṇgh 1891 ; folios 597.

* In Sambat 1893 (1836 A.D.) Ranjīt Singh conferred the rank of a General on the following eight men :—

(1) Sardār Rām Singh, son of Jam'dār Khushāl Singh ; (2) Sardār Gujar Singh ; (3) Ventura Sāhib ; (4) Sardār Tej Singh ; (5) Sardār Ajīt Singh ; (6) Court Sāhib ; (7) Sukh Rāj Misar ; (8) Miyān Udham Singh—*'Umdat-ul-tawārīkh by Lāla Sohan Lāl, page* 350, *part III*.

DHAUNKAL SINGH.

(1) *palṭan* Dhaunkal Singh.
(2) ,, Fateh Singh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1890—Māṇgh 1891 ; folios 278.

MISAR SUKH RÁJ.

(1) *palṭan* Bahādur Singh.
(2) ,, Cortlandt.
(3) ,, John Holmes.
(4) *topkhāna* Sayyid Imām Shah.
(5) ,, John Holmes.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1890—Māṇgh 1891 ; folios 522.

COURT.

(1) *palṭan* Buddh Singh.
(2) ,, Harsahāi Singh.
(3) *topkhāna* Jodh Singh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1890—Māṇgh 1891 ; folios 282.

GULÁB SINGH.

(1) *palṭan* Gulāb Singh
(2) ,, Kāhan Singh.
(3) *topkhāna* Bhāg Singh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1890—Māṇgh 1891 ; folios 270.

NAJÍB

Pay rolls of two Najīb battalions, commanded by Prem Singh and Amir Khān, respectively, are missing.

(ii) Pay rolls of Artillery.

TOPKHÁNA JINSI.

(1) *ḍerah* Ilāhi Bakhsh (*see* under *Fauj-i-khāṣṣ*).
(2) ,, Amīr Chand.
(3) ,, Sayyid Imām Shāh (*see* under Misar Sukh Rāj).
(4) ,, Sultān Mahmūd Khān.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1890—Māṇgh 1891 ; folios 123.

TOPKHĀNA ASPI.

(1) *ḍerah* Ilāhi Bakhsh (*see* under Tej Singh).
(2) ,, Bhāg Singh (,, under Gulāb Singh).
(3) ,, Jodh Singh (,, under Court).
(4) ,, Dīwān Singh.
(5) ,, Shiv Parshād.
(6) ,, Kāhan Singh (*see* under Amīr Singh).
(7) ,, Kālu Khān.*

**ḍerah* No. 7 was raised by detaching 3 guns from different units.

(8) *ḍerah* Mewa Singh.
(9) „ Mazhar 'Ali Beg.
(10) *top Guru ki.*
(11) „ John Holmes (*see* under Misar Sukh Rāj).

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1890—Māṇgh 1891 ; folios 184.

ZAMBŪRAKKHĀNA.

(1) *ḍerah* 'Abdul Rahīm.
(2) „ Jai Singh.
(3) „ Muhammad Shāh.
(4) „ Shams-ud-Dīn.
(5) „ Faiz Bakhsh.

Date of rolls.—Poh 1890—Māṇgh 1891 ; folios 35.

(iii) Pay rolls of Beldars, &c.

Under the above head have been arranged pay rolls of the *beldārs*, etc., attached to the army ; folios 5.

NOTE.—Papers are not complete.

Bundle No. Aa 14.—Total folios 3,218 ; size 7½″×5″ ; written in *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Bakhshi Bhagat Rām.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1891—Chet 1893 (March 1835—April 1836 A.D.).

Contents.—The bundle contains pay rolls of (*i*) 26 battalions and few miscellaneous companies of infantry and (*ii*) 14 *ḍerahs* (units) of artillery. The papers in the bundle have been arranged in the following order :—

(*i*) Pay rolls of infantry.
(*ii*) „ „ „ artillery.

Remarks.—During this year infantry branch of the army was strengthened by an addition of 3 battalions. The pay rolls of *zambūrakkhāna* (swivel batteries) are missing.

(*i*) Pay rolls of Infantry.

FAUJ-I-KHĀṢṢ.

(1) *palṭan khāṣṣ.*
(2) „ Gurkha.
(3) „ Dewa Singh.
(4) „ Shām Sota.
(5) *topkhāna* Ilāhi Bakhsh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1891 Chet 1893 (March 1835—April 1836 A.D.) ; folios 545.

AVITABILE.

palṭan Shiv Singh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1891—Chet 1893 ; folios 119.

Amír Singh, Mán.[1]

(1) *palṭan* Zorāwar Singh.
(2) ,, Sher Singh.
(3) ,, Shām Singh.
(4) *topkhāna* Kāhan Singh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1891—Chet 1893 ; folios 236.

Tej Singh.

(1) *palṭan* Baldān Singh.
(2) ,, Ganga Singh.
(3) ,, Mehr Singh.
(4) ,, Samand Singh.
(5) *topkhāna* Ilāhi Bakhsh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1891—Chet 1893 ; folios 413.

Colonel Dhaunkal Singh.

(1) *palṭan* Dhaunkal Singh.
(2) ,, Fateh Singh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1891—Chet 1893 ; folios 208.

Misar Sukh Ráj.[2]

(1) *palṭan* Bahādur Singh.
(2) ,, John Holmes.
(3) ,, Jiwand Singh.
(4) ,, Ratan Singh.
(5) *topkhāna* John Holmes.
(6) ,, Sayyid Imām Shah.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh 1892—Chet 1893 ; folios 613.

Court.

(1) *palṭan* Harsahāi Singh.
(2) ,, Buddh Singh.
(3) *topkhāna* Jodh Singh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1891—Chet 1893 ; folios 251.

Guláb Singh.

(1) *palṭan* Gulāb Singh.
(2) ,, Kāhan Singh.

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[1] Battalion No. (2) was raised in the month of Sāṉwan 1891 (August 1834 A.D.).
No. (4)—Rolls only for the month of Phāgan 1891—Sāṉwan 1892 (March—August 1835 A.D.) have been traced.

[2] Battalion No. (3) was raised in Poh 1891 (January 1835), and was then known by the name of *palṭan* Sher Singh and No. (4) in the rolls of the previous years appeared under the name of *palṭan* Cortlandt.

(3) *palṭan* Mahāṇ Singh and Jwāla Singh.
(4) *topkhāna* Bhāg Singh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1891—Asūj 1892 (March—October 1835 A.D) ; folios 206.

NAJÍB.

(1) *palṭan* Amīr Khān.
(2) „ Prem Singh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1891—Chet 1893 ; folios **127**.

MULTÁNWÁLA.

Under the above head have been arranged pay rolls of one battalion of infantry known as *palṭan Dīwān Sāṇwan Malwāla* or *palṭan Multānwāla.* It will subsequently appear under the name of *palṭan* Tej Singh.

Date of rolls.—Kātik 1892—Chet 1893 (November 1835—April 1836 A.D.) ; folios 67.

COMPANY-HÁ.

Under the above head have been arranged pay rolls of (*i*) two companies of infantry attached to the *jinsi* section of the artillery branch and (*ii*) other miscellaneous companies serving as orderlies and guards ; folios 28.

(ii) Pay rolls of Artillery.

TOPKHÁNA JINSI.

(1) *ḍerah* Ilāhi Bakhsh (*see* under *Fauj-i-khāṣṣ*).
(2) „ Amīr Chand.
(3) „ Imām Shah (*see* under Misar Sukh Rāj).
(4) „ Sultān Mahmūd Khān.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1891—Chet 1893 ; folios 222.

TOPKHÁNA ASPI.

(1) *ḍerah* Ilāhi Bakhsh (*see* under Tej Singh).
(2) „ Bhāg Singh („ „ Gulāb Singh).
(3) „ Jodh Singh („ „ Court).
(4) „ Dīwān Singh.
(5) „ Shiv Parshād.
(6) „ Kāhan Singh (*see* under Amīr Singh).
(7) „ Kālu Khān.
(8) „ Mewa Singh.
(9) „ Mazhar 'Ali Beg.
(10) *top Guru ki.*

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1891—Chet 1893 ; folios 157.

ZAMBÚRAKKHÁNA.

Rolls of *zambūrakkhāna* (swivel batteries) have not been traced ; the few papers that were found have been arranged under the above head ; folios 24.

Bundle No. Aa 15 (i).—Total folios 2,498; size $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$; written in *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Bakhshi Bhagat Rām.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh—Māṇgh 1893 (May 1836—February 1837 A.D.).

Contents.—The bundle contains pay rolls of (*i*) 26 battalions and few miscellaneous companies of infantry, (*ii*) 18 *derahs* (units) of artillery. Papers have been arranged in the following order :—

(*i*) Pay rolls of infantry.

(*ii*) ,, ,, ,, artillery covering *topkhāna* and *zambūrakkhāna*.

Remarks.—During the year under consideration the infantry branch was strengthened by an addition of 2 battalions.

(i) Pay rolls of Infantry.

FAUJ-I-KHÁṢṢ.

(1) *palṭan khāṣṣ*.
(2) ,, Gurkha.
(3) ,, Dewa Singh.
(4) ,, Shām Sota.
(5) *topkhāna* Ilāhī Bakhsh.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh—Māṇgh 1893 (May 1836—February 1837 A D.); folios 370.

AVITABILE.

palṭan Bhūp Singh.[1]

Date of rolls.—Bisākh—Māṇgh 1893; folios 86.

COLONEL AMÍR SINGH, MÁN.

(1) *palṭan* Zorāwar Singh.
(2) ,, Shām Singh.
(3) ,, Sher Singh.
(4) *topkhāna* Kāhan Singh.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh - Māṇgh 1893; folios 239.

GENERAL SARDÁR TEJ SINGH.

(1) *palṭan* Baldān Singh.
(2) ,, Ganga Singh.
(3) ,, Mahtāb Singh[2]
(4) ,, Mehr Singh.
(5) *topkhāna* Ilāhi Bakhsh.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh—Māṇgh 1893; folios 393.

GENERAL MISAR SUKH RÁJ.

(1) *palṭan* Bahādur Singh.
(2) ,, John Holmes.

[1] In the rolls of the previous year appeared as *palṭan* Shiv Singh.
[2] In the rolls of the previous years it appeared as *palṭan* Samand Singh.

(3) *palṭan* Jiwand Singh.
(4) „ Ratan Singh.
(5) *topkhānā* Sayyid Imām Shah.
(6) „ John Holmes (2 guns only).

Date of rolls.—Bisākh—Maghar 1893; folios 344.

GENERAL COURT.

(1) *palṭan* Bāja Singh.[1]
(2) „ Buddh Singh.
(3) *topkhāna* Jodh Singh.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh—Māṇgh 1893; folios 246.

GENERAL GUJAR SINGH.

(1) *palṭan* Colonel Dhaunkal Singh.
(2) „ Fateh Singh.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh—Maghar 1893; folios 132.

COLONEL GULÁB SINGH.

(1) *palṭan* Gulāb Singh and Mehr Singh.
(2) „ Kāhan Singh.
(3) „ Jawāla Singh.
(4) *topkhāna* Bhāg Singh.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh—Māṇgh 1893; folios 265.

GULÁB SINGH MINHÁLIYA.

The battalion placed under Gulāb Singh was raised in the month of Asūj 1893 (October 1837 A.D.) and for several months was known as *palṭan nau* or (new).

palṭan Gulāb Singh.

Date of rolls.—Kātik—Māṇgh 1893 (November 1836—February 1837 A.D.); folios 56.

TEJ SINGH.

palṭan Tej Singh.[2]

Date of rolls.—Bisākh—Sāṇwan 1893 (May 1836—August 1836); folios 24.

NAJÍB.

Pay rolls of Najīb battalion are missing.

COMPANY-HÁ.

Under the above head have been arranged pay rolls of miscellaneous companies of cavalry and infantry serving as orderlies and guards, etc; folios 31.

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[1] *palṭan* Bāja Singh formerly appeared as *palṭan* Harsahāi Singh.
[2] *palṭan* Teja Singh formerly appeared as that of Dīwān Sāṇwan Malwāla.

(ii) Pay rolls of Artillery.

TOPKHÁNA JINSI.

(1) *ḍerah* Ilāhi Bakhsh (*see* under *Fauj-i-khāṣṣ*).
(2) „ Amīr Chand.
(3) „ Imām Shah (*see* under Misar Sukh Rāj).
(4) „ Sultān Mahmūd Khān.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh—Māṇgh 1893 ; folios 117.

TOPKHÁNA ASPI.

(1) *ḍerah* Ilāhi Bakhsh (*see* under Tej Singh).
(2) „ Bāgh Singh („ Gulāb Singh).
(3) „ Jodh Singh („ Court).
(4) „ Dīwān Singh.
(5) „ Shiv Parshād.
(6) „ Kāhan Singh (*see* under Amīr Singh).
(7) „ Kālu Khān.
(8) „ Mewa Singh.
(9) „ Mazhar 'Ali Beg.
(10) *top Guru ki.*
(11) „ John Holmes (*see* under Misar Sukh Rāj).

Date of rolls.—Bisākh – Māṇgh 1893 ; folios 156.

ZAMBÚRAKKHÁNA.

(1) *ḍerah* 'Abdul Rahīm.
(2) „ Muhammad Shah.
(3) „ Khair 'Ali Khān.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh—Māṇgh 1893 ; folios 22

Bundle No. Aa 15 (**ii**).—Total folios 768 ; size $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$; written in *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Bakhshi Bhagat Rām.

Date of rolls.—Poh 1893—Jeth 1894 (January—June 1837 A.D.)

Contents.—The bundle contains pay rolls of (*i*) 10 battalions of infantry and (*ii*) 3 *ḍerahs* (units) of artillery. Papers in the bundle have been arranged in the following order :—

(*i*) Pay rolls of infantry.

(*ii*) „ „ „ artillery.

Remarks.—The pay rolls contained in the bundle relate to a division of regular army stationed in Peshāwar. The normal strength of this division, as will be noticed from the succeeding pages, consisted of 7 to 10 battalions of infantry and 15 to 20 pieces of artillery of the regular army, together with some irregular horse whose number cannot be exactly estimated. The annual cost of maintenance of this division amounting to eight lacs of rupees per annum was almost equal to the revenues of the province.

(i) Pay rolls of Infantry.

JAM'DÁR KHUSHHÁL SINGH.

(1) *palṭan* Sada Singh,[1] Colonel.
(2) „ Tej Singh.
(3) *topkhāna* Dīwān Singh.

Date of rolls (roughly).—Poh 1893—Jeth 1894 (January June 1837 A.D.); folios 124.

GENERAL MISAR SUKH RÁJ.

(1) *palṭan* Bahādur Singh.
(2) „ John Holmes.
(3) „ Jiwand Singh.
(4) „ Ratan Singh.

Date of rolls.—Poh 1893—Jeth 1894; folios 247.

GENERAL GUJAR SINGH.

(1) *palṭan* Dhaunkal Singh.
(2) „ Fateh Singh.

Date of rolls.—Poh 1893—Jeth 1894; folios 130.

NAJÍB.

(1) *palṭan* Amīr Khān.
(2) „ Prem Singh.

Date of rolls.—Poh 1893—Jeth 1894; folios 127.

(ii) Pay rolls of Artillery.

(1) *ḍerah* Ilāhi Bakhsh.
(2) „ Bakhtāwar Khān (detached from several *ḍerahs*).
(3) „ Muhammad Shah.
(4) „ Faiz Bakhsh.
(5) „ 'Abdul Rahīm.

Date of rolls.—Poh 1893—Jeth 1894; folios 140.

Bundle No. Aa 16.—Total folios 3,065; size $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$; written in *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge—Bakhshi Bhagat Rām.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1893—Māṇgh 1894 (March 1837—February 1838 A.D.).

Contents.—This bundle contains pay rolls of (*i*) 27 battalions and few miscellaneous companies of infantry and *ii*) 18 *ḍerahs* (units) of artillery. The papers in the bundle have been arranged as follows:—

(*i*) Pay rolls of infantry.
(*ii*) „ „ „ artillery covering *topkhāna* and *zambūrakkhāna*.

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[1] *palṭan* Sada Singh was also known as *palṭan* Sardār Harīsinghwāla. It appears that this battalion was formerly maintained by Sardār Hari Singh Nalwa from the service *jagir* granted to him and after his death—in May 1837 in the battle of Jamrūd as the result of the confiscation

(i) Pay rolls of Infantry.

FAUJ-I-KHASS.

(1) *palṭan khaṣṣ.*
(2) „ Gurkha.
(3) „ Dewa Singh.
(4) „ Shām Sota.
(5) *topkhāna* Ilāhi Bakhsh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1893--Chet 1894 (March—April 1837 A.D.); folios 242 (*see* also Bundle Aa 17 (*ii*)).

GENERAL AVITABILE.

(1) *palṭan* Bhūp Singh.
(2) „ Kunjahwāla.

Date of rolls.—Hāṛ—Māṇgh 1894 (July 1837—February 1838 A.D.); folios 101

COLONEL AMÍR SINGH.

(1) *palṭan* Zorāwar Singh.
(2) „ Shām Singh.
(3) „ Sher Singh.
(4) *topkhāna* Kāhan Singh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1893—Māṇgh 1894 (March 1837—February 1838 A.D.); folios 352.

GENERAL SARDÁR TEJ SINGH.

(1) *palṭan* Baldān Singh.
(2) „ Ganga Singh.
(3) „ Mehr Singh.
(4) „ Mahtāb Singh.
(5) *topkhāna* Ilāhi Bakhsh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1893—Māṇgh 1894; folios 508.

GENERAL RÁM SINGH.

(1) *palṭan* Tej Singh.
(2) „ Sada Singh.
(3) „ Gulāb Singh, Minhāliya.
(4) *topkhāna* Dīwān Singh.

Date of rolls.—Hāṛ—Māṇgh 1894; folios 284.

GENERAL MISAR SUKH RÁJ.

(1) *palṭan* Bahādur Singh.
(2) „ John Holmes.
(3) „ Jiwand Singh.
(4) „ Ratan Singh.
(5) *topkhāna* Imām Shah.
(6) „ John Holmes.

Date of rolls.—Hāṛ—Māṇgh 1894; folios 249.

GENERAL COURT.

(1) *palṭan* Bāj Singh.
(2) „ Buddh Singh.
(3) *topk͟hāna* Jodh Singh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1893—Chet 1894; folios 46.

COLONEL GULÁB SINGH.

(1) *palṭan* Gulāb Singh.
(2) „ Kāhan Singh.
(3) „ Jawāla Singh.
(4) *topk͟hāna* Bhāg Singh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1893—Māṇgh 1894; folios 292.

NAJĪB.

(1) *palṭan* Amīr K͟han.
(2) „ Prem Singh.

Date of rolls.—Hāṛ—Māṇgh 1894; folios 136.

COMPANY-HÁ.

Under the above head have been arranged pay rolls of miscellaneous companies serving as orderlies, guards, etc.; folios 42.

(ii) Pay rolls of Artillery.

TOPK͟HĀNA JINSI.

(1) *ḍerah* Ilāhi Bak͟hsh (*see* under *Fauj-i-K͟hāṣṣ*).
(2) „ Amīr Chand.
(3) „ Imām Shah.
(4) „ Bak͟htāwar K͟hān.
(5) „ Muhammad Bak͟hsh.[1]

Date of rolls—Phāgan 1893—Māṇgh 1894; folios 98.

TOPK͟HĀNA ASPI.

(1) *ḍerah* Ilāhi Bak͟hsh (*see* under Tej Singh).
(2) „ Bhāg Singh („ Gulāb Singh).
(3) „ Jodh Singh („ Court).
(4) „ Dīwān Singh.
(5) „ Shiv Parshād.
(6) „ Kāhan Singh (*see* under Amīr Singh).
(7) „ Kālu K͟hān.
(8) „ Mewa Singh.
(9) „ Mazhar 'Ali Beg.
(10) *top Guru ki.*

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1893—Māṇgh 1894; folios 148.

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[1] *topk͟hāna* Sultān Mahmūdwāla was split up into two sections, namely, *ḍerah* Bak͟htāwar K͟hān and *ḍerah* Muhammad Bak͟hsh.

ZAMBŪRAKKHĀNA.

(1) *ḍerah* 'Abdul Rahīm.
(2) „ Faiz Bakhsh.
(3) „ Jai Singh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1893 Māṇgh 1894; folios 40.

Bundle No. Aa 17 (i)—Total folios 3,138; size 7½″×5″; written in *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Bakhshi Bhagat Rām.

Date of rolls—Phāgan 1894—Māṇgh 1895 (March 1838—February 1839 A.D).

Contents.—The bundle contains pay rolls of (*i*) 24 battalions of infantry and (*ii*) 19 *ḍerahs* of artillery. The arrangement of papers in the bundle is as follows:—

(*i*) Pay rolls of infantry.
(*ii*) „ „ „ artillery covering *topkhāna* and *zambūrakkhāna*.

NOTE.—In connection with this year *see* also Bundle No. Aa 17 (*ii*).

Remarks.—The rolls arranged in this bundle will show that within last 10 years, considerable improvements were made in the organisation of the army.

The practice of forming bigger units or brigades consisting of proportionate strength of the three arms—infantry, cavalry and artillery—was introduced in Sambat 1891, and the rank of the officer commanding such a unit was raised from that of a commandant to that of a colonel or general.

The size and expenditure of the army as well shows a considerable rise. Including battalions stationed at Peshāwar and sent on other detached duties, the total regular troops at the close of Sambat 1895 (1839 A. D, *i.e.*, a little before the Mahārāja's death) were 31 battalions of infantry, 7 regiments of cavalry, 19 *ḍerahs* (units) of artillery, the distribution among the three arms being—

			Rs.		Rs.	
Infantry ...	26,617 men,	salary	2,27,660	per month, average	7·7	per head.
Cavalry ...	4,090 „	„	90,375	„ „ „	22	„ „
Artillery ...	4,535 „	„	32,906	„ „ „	7·2	„ „

The figures given above, when compared with those given on page 8, will show that the strength of regular army had grown fourfold in the last twenty years of Ranjīt Singh's rule. The small beginning which he made with a handful of Purbiyās, about thirty years back, had now swelled into a big army of 38,000, well-disciplined men, trained and drilled under his able European officers Ventura, Allard, Court, Avitabile and others.

(i) Pay rolls of Infantry.

COLONEL AMĪR SINGH, MĀN.[1]

(1) *palṭan* Zorāwar Singh .. 875 men, salary Rs. 7,604 per month.
(2) „ Shām Singh ... 897 men, salary Rs. 7,845 per month.

[1] For rolls of battalions Nos. (1) and (3) for the months of Poh—Māṇgh *see* under Captain Wade.

The brigade will subsequently appear under the name of Buddh Singh, Mān.

(3) *palṭan* Sher Singh ... 887 men, salary Rs. 6,709 per month.

(4) *topkhāna* Kāhan Singh (6 guns). ... 116 men, salary Rs. 730 per month.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1894–Māṇgh 1895 (March 1838–February 1839 A.D); folios 299.

GENERAL AVITABILE.

(1) *palṭan* Bhūp Singh ... 1,151 men, salary Rs. 8,514 per month.

(2) „ Captain Ford ... 820 men, salary Rs. 6,092 per month.

(3) „ De La Font ... 565 men, salary Rs. 4,150 per month.

(4) *topkhāna* Ford Sāhib (2 guns). 12 men, salary Rs. 92 per month.

The rolls of Bhūp Singh's battalion commence from the month of Bhādon only. Battalion No. (2) was raised at the end of Sambat 1894.

In the rolls of the previous years battalion No. (3) appeared under the designation of *palṭan Kanjahwāli* or *Lehna Singhwāli*.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1894–Māṇgh 1895; folios 251.

GENERAL SARDÁR TEJ SINGH.

(1) *palṭan* Apār Singh ... 881 men, salary Rs. 7,460 per month.

(2) „ Baldān Singh ... 866 men, salary Rs. 7,745 per month.

(3) „ Mehr Singh ... 884 men, salary Rs. 7,444 per month.

(4) „ Mahtāb Singh ... 891 men, salary Rs. 7,765 per month.

(5) *topkhāna* Shaikh Ilāhi Bakhsh (15 guns). 390 men, salary Rs. 2,932 per month.

NOTE.—In the rolls of the previous years battalion No. (1) appeared under the name of *palṭan* Ganga Singh.

Including one regiment of cavalry (whose rolls are not forthcoming) the total strength of the brigade was 4,608 men, whose monthly salary amounted to Rs. 47,555.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1894–Māṇgh 1895; folios 459.

COLONEL DHAUNKAL SINGH.

(1) *palṭan* Dhaunkal Singh ... 929 men, salary Rs. 8,366 per month.

(2) „ Fateh Singh ... 886 men, salary Rs. 8,004 per month.

NOTE.—Two companies belonging to battalion No. (1) were placed at the disposal of Captain Wade (*see* also rolls of the division under Captain Wade).

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1894—Māṇgh 1895 (March 1838—February 1839 A. D.); folios 256.

GENERAL RÁM SINGH.

(1) *palṭan* Gulāb Singh, Minhāliya. 897 men, salary Rs. 7,045 per month.
(2) ,, Sada Singh ... 894 men, salary Rs. 6,412 per month.
(3) ,, Tej Singh ... 841 men, salary Rs 6,603 per month.
(4) *topkhāna* Dīwān Singh .. (9 guns) 297 men, salary Rs. 2,093 per month.

NOTE.—Including one regiment of cavalry (whose rolls are not forthcoming), the strength of the brigade stood at 3,370 men whose monthly salary amounted to Rs. 36,700.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1894—Māṇgh 1895; folios 364.

GENERAL MISAR SUKH RÁJ.

(1) *palṭan* Bahādur Singh ... 950 men, salary Rs. 7,751 per month.
(2) ,, Ratan Singh ... 929 men, salary Rs. 7,724 per month.
(3) ,, John Holmes ... 885 men, salary Rs. 8,692 per month.
(4) ,, Jiwand Singh ... 981 men, salary Rs. 8,024 per month.
(5) *topkhāna* Sayyid Imām Shah, together with two guns attached to John Holmes' infantry battalion (22 guns) . 398 men, salary Rs. 2,842 per month.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1894—Māṇgh 1895; folios 490.

COLONEL GULÁB SINGH.

(1) *palṭan* Partāb Singh .. 925 men, salary Rs. 8,046 per month.
(2) ,, Jawāla Singh ... 928 men, salary Rs. 7,915 per month.
(3) ,, Kāhan Singh ... 884 men, salary Rs. 7,638 per month.
(4) *topkhāna* Bhāg Singh.., (6 guns). 169 men, salary Rs. 1,177 per month.

NOTE.—In the rolls of the previous years battalion No. (1) appeared under the designation of *palṭan* Gulab Singh and Mehr Singh. Including one regiment of cavalry (whose rolls are not forthcoming) the strength of the brigade stood at 3,328 men, with a salary of Rs. 32,993 per month.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1894—Māṇgh 1895; folios 340.

NAJÍB.[1]

(1) *palṭan* Prem Singh ... 611 men, salary Rs 4,274 per month.

(2) „ Amīr Khān ... 625 men, salary Rs. 4,362 per month.

(3) *topkhāna* Amīr Khān ... 32 men, salary Rs. 22 per (2 guns) month.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1894—Asūj 1895 (March—October 1838 A.D); folios 157.

(ii) Pay rolls of Artillery.

TOPKHÁNA JINSI.

(1) *ḍerah* Ilāhi Bakhsh (23 guns) .. 393 men, salary Rs. 3,160 per month.

(2) „ Amīr Chand (*hāzirān* only). ... (*see* bundle No Aa 18 (*ii*).

(3) „ Bakhtāwar Khān (13 guns)... 256 men, salary Rs. 1,730 per month.

(4) „ Muhammad Bakhsh 12 guns). ... 246 men, salary Rs. 1,891 per month.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1894 - Māṇgh 1895; folios 170.

TOPKKHNA ASPI.

(1) *ḍerah* Ilāhi Bakhsh (*see* under Tej Singh).
(2) „ Bhāg Singh („ „ Gulāb Singh).
(3) „ Jodh Singh („ „ Court).
(4) „ Dīwān Singh („ „ Rām Singh).
(5) „ Shiv Parshād (8 guns). ... 232 men salary Rs. 1,706 per month.
(6) „ Kāhan Singh (*see* under Amīr Singh).
(7) „ Kālu Khān (not traceable).
(8) „ Mewa Singh (8 guns). ... 248 men, salary Rs. 1,815 per month.
(9) „ Mazhar Ali Beg (8 guns)... 234 men, salary Rs. [illegible],830 per month.
(10) *top Guru ki* (one gun) ... 14 men, salary Rs. 102 per month.
(11) „ John Holmes (*see* under Misar Sukh Rāj).

Date of rolls.—Kātik 1895—Māṇgh 1895; folios 123.

ZAMBÚRAKKHÁNA.

(1) *ḍerah* Muhammad Shah (5 guns).. 126 men, salary Rs. 990 per month
(2) „ 'Abdul Rahmān (7 guns)... 132 men, salary Rs. 673 per month.
(3) „ Faiz Bakhsh (4 guns). ... [illegible]9 men, salary Rs. 256 per month.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1894—Māṇgh 1895; folios 56.

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[1]In the month of Kātik the Najīb battalions were placed under Captain Wade to form a

Captain Wade.

Under the above head have been arranged pay rolls of the Sikh contingent placed at the disposal of Captain Wade in Kātik 1895 (November 1838 A.D.) to join the "Army of the Indus," which was despatched to reinstate Shāh Shujāh on the throne of Kābul.

Strength.—2,723 men,[1] salary Rs. 19,800 per month.

Date of rolls.—Kātik—Māṇgh 1895: folios 173.

Bundle No. Aa 17 (ii).—Total folios 1,583; size 7½″×5″; written in *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Ba<u>kh</u>shi Bhagat Rām.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh 1894—Māṇgh 1895 (May 1837—February 1839 A.D.).

Contents.—The bundle contains pay rolls of (*i*) 7 battalions of infantry and (*ii*) 5 *ḍerahs* (units) of artillery. The papers in the bundle have been arranged as follows:

(*i*) Pay rolls of infantry.
(*ii*) ,, ,, ,, artillery.

Remarks.—The pay rolls contained in this bundle relate to the division of the regular army stationed in Hazāra and Peshāwar.

(*i*) Pay rolls of Infantry.

Fauj-i-<u>Kh</u>áṣṣ.

(1) *palṭan <u>kh</u>āṣṣ* ... 1,030 men, salary Rs. 8,952 per month.
(2) ,, Dewa Singh ... 944 men, salary Rs. 7,935 per month.
(3) ,, Shām Sota ... 969 men, salary Rs. 8,447 per month
(4) ,, Gurkha ... 869 men, salary Rs. 7,835 per month.
(5) *top<u>kh</u>āna* Ilāhi Ba<u>kh</u>sh (*see* Bundle Aa 18(*i*)).

Note.—Including 2 regiments of cavalry whose pay rolls are not forthcoming, the strength of the brigade stood at 5,447 men, whose salary amounted to Rs. 37,978 per month.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh 1894—Māṇgh 1895; folios 741.

General Court.

(1) *palṭan* Bāj Singh ... 907 men, salary Rs. 7,851 per month.
(2) ,, Buddh Singh ... 906 men, salary Rs. 7,841 per month

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[1] A writer contributing to the *Calcutta Review*, 1844, page 153, estimates the strength of this contingent at 3,270 men. The discrepancy in the figures given above and those in the journal is not easy to explain until the source of information of the writer is known. It may possibly be due to some of the irregular cavalry which the writer perhaps included in the figures given by him.

(3) *paltan* Dīwān Singh[1] ... 910 men, salary Rs. 6,615 per month.

(4) *topkhāna* Jodh Singh (*see* under (*ii*) Artillery).

Date of rolls.—Bisākh 1894—Māṇgh 1895; folios 546.

(ii) Pay rolls of Artillery.

(1) *ḍerah* Amīr Chand (10 guns). ... 238 men, salary Rs. 1,600 per month.

(2) " Ilāhi Bakhsh (*hāzirāṇ* only).

(3) " Jodh Singh (7 guns)... 265 men, salary Rs. 1,893 per month.

(4) " Kālu Khān (10 guns)... 297 men, salary Rs. 2,016 per month.

(5) " Khair 'Ali Khān (7 guns). ... 81 men, salary Rs. 628 per month.

NOTE.—No. (3) will subsequently appear as *ḍerah* Fazl-i-'Ali and No. (4) as *ḍerah* Fateh Khān and Lāhaura Singh.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh 1894—Māṇgh 1895 ; folios 296.

Bundle No. Aa 18.—Total folios 1,426 ; size $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$; written in a mixed *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Bakhshi Bhagat Rām.

Date of rolls.—Poh 1896—Asūj 1898 (January 1840—October 1841 A.D.).

Contents.—The bundle contains pay rolls of (*i*) 8 battalions of infantry, (*ii*) 2 *ḍerahs* (units) of artillery, (*iii*) few companies of *beldārs*, and (*iv*) the details of miscellaneous accounts covering *jam' kharch*, *taqsīm* and *jam' kharch amānat*. The papers in the bundle have been arranged in the following order:—

(*i*) Pay rolls of infantry.

(*ii*) " " " artillery.

(*iii*) " " " *beldārs*, etc.

(*iv*) Miscellaneous accounts.

Remarks. The pay rolls of the army for the year Sambat 1896 have not been traced in the papers of the *khālsa darbār* record. But a careful examination of bundles No. Aa 18 (*i*), Aa 19, Aa 20 (*i*) and Aa 20 (*ii*) will show that a substantial addition in the infantry and artillery branches of army was made during the year. The former was strengthened by the creation of five new battalions and the latter was increased by two *ḍerahs* (units) of horse guns.

The rolls contained in this bundle relate to the division stationed in Peshāwar.

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[1]This battalion formerly belonged to Sardār Hari Singh Nalwa, but on the death of this celebrated General in the battle of Jamrūd, it was transferred to the direct service of the State.

(i) Pay rolls of Infantry.

General Avitabile.

(1) *palṭan* Bhūp Singh.

(2) ,, Captain Ford.

(3) ,, De La Font.

Note.—Of battalion No. (2) the rolls for the months of Bisākh—Asūj 1898 bear only a part of the strength. (See also rolls for Poh 1896—Sāṇwan 1897—*palṭan* Ford in bundle No. Aa 20 (*ii*)).

Date of rolls.—The dates covered by rolls of these units are :—Poh 1896—Chet 1898 (January 1840—April 1841 A.D.); Poh 1896—Asūj 1898 (January 1840—October 1841 A.D.); Poh 1896—Sāṇwan 1897 (January 1840—August 1840 A.D.), respectively; folios 196.

Captain Steinbach.

palṭan Steinbach.

Date of rolls.—Poh 1896—Chet 1898; folios 100.

Musalmīn.[1]

(1) *palṭan* Sujān Khān.

(2) ,, Mīr Jang 'Ali.

Date of rolls.—Poh 1896—Maghar 1898 (January 1840—December 1841 A. D.); folios 401.

Najíb.

(1) *palṭan* Rāmsahāi.

(2) ,, Amīr Khān.

Date of rolls.—Poh 1896—Asūj 1898; folios 280.

(ii) Pay rolls of Artillery.

(1) *topkhāna* Buland Khān.

(2) ,, Sayyid Imām Shah.[2]

Date of rolls.—Kātik 1896—Asūj 1898 (November 1839—October 1841 A.D.); folios 104.

(iii) Pay rolls of Beldars, &c.

Under the above head have been arranged pay rolls of the *beldārs* and the *kāmās* (bullock-drivers) attached to the troops quartered in Peshāwar; folios 13.

[1] The two battalions whose rolls are arranged under the head *Musalmín* were almost entirely composed of the Muhammadans, and as such were known by the name of *palṭan* Musalmīn.

[2] It contains few gunners detached from the artillery *ḍerah* of the same name.

(iv) Miscellaneous.

JAM' KHARCH TAQSÍM.

Under the above head have been arranged papers relating to disbursement of salaries to the troops stationed in Peshāwar, together with despatches pertaining to the same subject, addressed to and from the officers commanding. Several of these despatches bear the seal and signature of General Avitabile.

Date of rolls.—The account covers a period of two years from Poh 1896 to Maghar 1898; folios 122.

JAM' KHARCH, AMÁNAT, KASRÁT.

Under the above head have been arranged papers containing miscellaneous items of account such as deductions made on account of some breach of discipline, etc., from the *amānat* or pay deposits of soldiers; folios 210.

Bundle No. Aa 19 (i). Total folios 647; size $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$; written in *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Bakhshi Bhagat Rām.

Date of rolls.—Kātik 1897—Māṇgh 1897 (November 1840—February 1841 A.D.).

Contents.—The bundle contains pay rolls of (*i*) 26 battalions of infantry, (*ii*) 22 *ḍerahs* (units) of artillery and (*iii*) miscellaneous accounts covering *amānat* and *kasrāt* items. Papers in the bundle have been arranged in the following order :—

(*i*) Pay rolls of infantry.

(*ii*) „ „ artillery covering *topkhāna* and *zambūrakkhāna*.

(*iii*) Miscellaneous.

Remarks.—In addition to the consolidated salaries of 4 months from November 1840 to February 1841, the pay rolls arranged in the bundle detail the disbursement of one month's pay distributed as *in'ām* to a part of the army which was present in Lahore in January 1841, and had supported Sher Singh in his attempt to secure for himself the throne of Ranjīt Singh.

On the 15th of Kātik 1897 (5th November 1840 A.D.) when Mahārāja Kharak Singh and his son, Prince Nau Nihāl, breathed their last—one dying a natural death and the other killed by accident or design—two claimants appeared for the vacant throne. The first was Rāni Chand Kaur, widow of Mahārāja Kharak Singh; the second, Prince Sher Singh, a reputed son of Mahārāja Ranjīt Singh, a brave soldier who possessed some influence with the army. Chand Kaur claimed the vacant throne for the expected son of Nau Nihāl Singh (his wife being pregnant at the time of his death), her claims being supported by the Sindhānwālias and a few other powerful Chiefs. Sher Singh was favoured by the Dogra party, at the head of which was Rāja Dhiān Singh and his brothers, Rājās Gulāb Singh and Suchet Singh, with Misar (afterwards Rāja) Lāl Singh and others. For the time being, an

amicable settlement was arrived at, and it was agreed by both parties that Rāni Chand Kaur should exercise supreme power as regent till the widow of Nau Nihāl Singh was delivered of a son. In reality Dhiān Singh was not pleased with this change of affairs, since he wanted Sher Singh to be Mahārāja. He accordingly advised him to retire to his estates in Batāla, himself repaired to Jammu, on the score of ill-health. But during his absence he left his agents in Lahore and kept himself in communication with the officers of the army, and in a month's time succeeded in winning over many of them to his side on promises of *in'āms* and increased pay. Assurances of allegiance and support being given by the troops present in Lahore, Sher Singh made his appearance before the walls of the city and laid siege to the fort. The history of the siege of Lahore is too well known to be repeated here. For five days the garrison held out bravely against the whole Sikh army which lost in the assault a great number of men. On the sixth, the wily Dhiān Singh reached Lahore and opened negotiations of peace with his brother, Gulāb Singh, who had allied himself with the Queen. On the seventh day the fort was surrendered and Sher Singh was seated on the throne. The *Khālsa* soldiery now demanded the fulfilment of the promises held out to them, and we find from the rolls that with the disbursement of the monthly salary, each unit of the army was given one month's pay as *in'ām*. The rolls further show that a couple of months after this, their pay was also permanently raised.

(i) Pay rolls of Infantry.

GENERAL AVITABILE.[1]

(1) *palṭan* Badri Nāth.

(2) ,, De La Font.

(3) ,, Bhūp Singh.

(4) ,, Captain Ford.

(5) *topkhāna* Buland Khān.

Date of rolls.—The date of pay rolls covered by battalions Nos. (1) and (2) are: Kātik 1897—Chet 1898 (November 1840—April 1841 A.D.) and Bhādoṇ 1897—Māṇgh 1897 (September 1840—February 1841 A.D.), respectively; folios 57.

COLONEL BUDDH SINGH.

(1) *palṭan* Sāhib Singh.[2]

(2) ,, Shām Singh.

(3) ,, Kehr Singh.

(4) *topkhāna* Kāhan Singh.

Date of rolls.—Kātik—Māṇgh 1897 (November 1840—February 1841 A.D.); folios 62.

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[1] For rolls of units Nos. (3), (4) and (5) *see* Bundle No. Aa 19.

[2] In the rolls of previous years this battalion appeared under the name of *palṭan* Zorāwar Singh.

Chanda Singh.

The battalion known as *palṭan* Chanda Singh was formerly maintained by Rāja Dhiān Singh, but on the death of the latter it was attached to the *Campu-i-Mu'alla.*

palṭan Chanda Singh.

Date of rolls.—Kātik—Māṇgh 1897 ; folios 17.

Jam'dár Khushhál Singh.

(1) *palṭan* Bāja Singh.
(2) „ Jam'dārji [1]
(3) „ Sada Singh.
(4) „ Gulāb Singh Minhāliya, and 'Atar Singh.
(5) *topkhāna* Dīwān Singh.

Date of rolls.—Kātik—Māṇgh 1897 ; folios 72

Colonel Dhaunkal Singh.

(1) *palṭan* Dhaunkal Singh.
(2) „ Fateh Singh.

Date of rolls.—Kātik—Māṇgh 1897 ; folios 41.

General Court.

(1) *palṭan* Bāl Singh.
(2) „ Buddh Singh.
(3) „ Mathra Dās (*hāzirāṇ* only).
(4) „ Harsahāi Singh.
(5) *topkhāna* Fazl-i-'Ali.

Note.—In the rolls of the previous years battalions Nos. (1) and (4) appeared under the names of *palāṭan* Dīwān Singh and Bāj Singh, respectively.

For rolls of battalion No. (3) *see* Bundle No. Aa 19 (*ii*).

No. (5) in the rolls of the previous years appeared as *topkhāna* Joddh Singh.

Date of rolls.—Kātik—Māṇgh 1897 ; folios 74.

General Guláb Singh.[2]

(1) *palṭan* Partāb Singh.
(2) „ Jawāla Singh.
(3) „ Kāhan Singh.
(4) *topkhāna* Bhāg Singh.

Date of rolls.—Kātik—Māṇgh 1897 ; folios 65.

General Mahtáb Singh.

(1) *palṭan* Apār Singh.
(2) „ Baldān Singh.
(3) „ Mahtāb Singh.

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[1] This battalion was raised in Sambat 1897. In the rolls of the subsequent years the brigade will appear under the name of Sardār Kāhan Singh.

[2] In the rolls of subsequent years the brigade will appear under the name of Partāb Singh.

(4) *paltan* Mehr Singh (*hāzirāṇ* only).[1]
(5) *ṭopkhāna* Ilāhi Bakhsh.

Date of rolls.—Kātik—Māṇgh 1897; folios 72.

GURKHA KULDÍP SINGH.

palṭan Gurkha Kuldīp Singh.

Date of rolls.—Kātik 1897—Chet 1898 (November 1840–April 1841 A.D.); folios 29.

HÁZIRÁṆ.

Under the above head have been arranged pay rolls of men left in charge of the lines when the respective battalions they belonged to were moved to Kulu and Mandi hills; folios 20.

(ii) Pay rolls of Artillery.

TOPKHÁNA JINSI.

(1) *ḍerah* Amīr Chand.
(2) „ Ilāhi Bakhsh. (*see* Bundle No. Aa 19 (*ii*)).
(3) „ Bakhtāwar Khān.
(4) „ Sayyid Imām Shāh.
(5) „ Muhammad Bakhsh.

Date of rolls.—Kātik—Māṇgh 1897; folios 77.

TOPKHÁNA ASPI (UNDER JAWÁHIR MAL).

(1) *ḍerah* Shiv Parshād.
(2) „ Mewa Singh.
(3) „ Mazhar 'Ali Beg.

Date of rolls.—Kātik—Māṇgh 1897; folios 27.

TOPKHANA ASPI—CONTD.

(1) *ḍerah* Ilāhi Bākhsh (*see* under Mahtāb Singh).
(2) „ Buland Khān („ „ Avitabile).
(3) „ Bhāg Singh („ „ Gulāb Singh).
(4) „ Dīwān Singh („ „ Khushhāl Singh).
(5) „ Hāfiz Bakhsh.[2]
(6) „ Kāhan Singh (*see* under Buddh Singh).
(7) „ Fateh Khān and Lāhaura Singh.
(8) „ Fazl-i-'Ali (*see* under Court).
(9) „ John Holmes.
(10) „ Ford Sāhib (*see* Bundle, 1896—98, Peshāwar).

NOTE.—No. 5 was raised in Sambat 18?7 whereas Nos. (7) and (8) formerly appeared as Kālu Khān and Jodh Singh, respectively.

Date of rolls.—Kātik—Māṇgh 1897; folios 22.

[1](4) *see* also Bundle No. Aa 19 (*ii*).

ZAMBÚRAKKHÁNA.

(1) *ḍerah* 'Abdul Rahīm.
(2) „ Muhammad Bakhsh.
(3) „ Jai Singh.
(4) „ Faiz Bakhsh.

Date of rolls.—Kātik—Māṇgh 1897 ; folios 14.

(iii) Miscellaneous.

Under the above head have been arranged papers relating to miscellaneous items of *amānat* and *kasrāt* accounts ; folios 45.

Bundle No. Aa 19 (ii).—Total folios 735 ; size $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$; written in *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Bakhshi Amrīk Rāi.

Date of rolls.—Poh 1896—Māṇgh 1897 (January 1840—February 1841 A.D.).

Contents.—The bundle contains pay rolls of (*i*) 9 battalions of infantry and (*ii*) few troops of artillery formed by detaching gunners from several *ḍerahs*. The papers in the bundle have been arranged as follows :—

(*i*) Pay rolls of infantry.

(*ii*) „ „ „ artillery.

Remarks.—The papers contained in the bundle cover the pay rolls of a part of the force despatched under the joint command of General Ventura and Sardār Ajīt Singh Sindhānwālia to annex the Hill States of Kulu and Mandi. General Ventura's division included the special brigade (*fauj-i-khāṣṣ*) and three other battalions of infantry while that of Ajīt Singh comprised two battalions of infantry and one troop of artillery commanded by Hāfiz Bakhsh together with little irregular cavalry.

The rolls of irregular cavalry which formed a part of this force have not been traced in the bundle ; a correct estimate, therefore, of the total force despatched cannot be made.

(*i*) Pay rolls of Infantry.

FAUJ-I-KHÁṢṢ (UNDER VENTURA).

(1) *palṭan khāṣṣ.*
(2) „ Gurkha.
(3) „ Dewa Singh.
(4) „ Shām Sota.
(5) *topkhāna* Ilāhi Bakhsh.
(6) *ghubārkhāna* Khair 'Ali Khān

Date of rolls.—Poh 1896—Māṇgh 1897 (January 1840—February 1841 A.D.) ; folios 359.

*Paláṭan** (UNDER VENTURA).

(1) *palṭan* Jiwand Singh (*belonging* to Misar Sukh Rāj).

(2) „ Mehr Singh (*belonging* to Sardār Tej Singh).

(3) „ Mathra Dās.[1]

Date of rolls.—Bisākh—Māṇgh 1897 (May 1840—February 1841 A.D.); folios 185.

SARDÁR AJÍT SINGH.

(1) *palṭan* John Holmes.

(2) „ Bahādur Singh.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh—Māṇgh 1897; folios 115.

(ii) Pay rolls of Artillery.

Under the above head have been arranged pay rolls of gunners detached from the following 4 *ḍerahs* (units) of artillery:—

(1) *ḍerah* Hāfiz Bak͟hsh.

(2) „ Mazhar 'Ali Beg.

(3) „ Mewa Singh.

(4) „ Bak͟htāwar K͟hān.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh—Māṇgh 1897; folios 19.

Bundle No. Aa 20 (i).—Total folios 4,007; size $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$; written in *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Bak͟hshi Bhagat Rām.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1897—Māṇgh 1898 (March 1841 February 1842 A.D.).

Contents.—The bundle contains pay rolls of (*i*) 37 battalions and 14 miscellaneous companies of infantry, (*ii*) 25 *ḍerahs* (units) of artillery and (*iii*) *beldārs* and *sārbāns* attached to the regular army. The papers in the bundle have been arranged as follows:—

(*i*) Pay rolls of infantry.

(*ii*) „ „ „ artillery covering *topk͟hāna* and *zambūrak͟hāna*.

(*iii*) „ „ „ *beldārs*, etc.

Remarks.—The pay rolls contained in this bundle reveal on examination two important points bearing on the regular army, namely, (*i*) the raising of general scale of pay and (*ii*) the increase in the numerical strength.

With regard to (*i*) it may be remarked with some accuracy that the pay of a sepoy was raised by rupee one per month and that of the company officers from rupee one to rupees three per month according to their ranks. The regimental officers were given promotion, of both pay and rank. As to the numerical strength it will be noticed from the numbers borne on the rolls of the year that

**Palāṭan* is plural of *palṭan*.

[1] This battalion was raised in Sambat 1896, and was attached to the brigade commanded by General Court.

within a short period of eight months about six thousand new men were ad to the service in the form of eight battalions of infantry and three *ḍerahs* of artillery. Old guns were taken out from the forts and repaired, and several new ones were cast in the royal foundries in Lahore.

(i) Pay rolls of Infantry.

FAUJ-I-KHASS.

(1) *palṭan khāṣṣ.*
(2) „ Dewa Singh.
(3) „ Shām Sota.
(4) „ Gurkha.
(5) *topkhāna* Ilāhi Bakhsh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1897—Māṇgh 1898 ; folios 297.

GENERAL AVITABILE.

(1) *palṭan* De La Font.
(2) „ Baldān Singh.
(3) „ Badri Nāth.
(4) *topkhāna* Buland Khān.

De La Font's battalion will subsequently appear under the name of *palṭan* Sahja Singh for the rolls of Nos. (2), (3) and (4) *see* Bundle No. Aa 20 (*ii*).

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1897—Asūj 1898 (March—October 1841 A.D.) ; folios 58.

GENERAL BUDDH SINGH.

(1) *palṭan* Kehr Singh.
(2) „ Ratan Singh, Mān.[1]
(3) „ Shām Singh.
(4) „ Sher Singh.
(5) *topkhāna* Bāl Singh.[2]
(6) „ Kāhan Singh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1897—Māṇgh 1898 ; folios 358.

PARTÁB SINGH.[3]

(1) *palṭan* Bhawāni Singh Choba.
(2) „ Partāb Singh Pattīwāla.
(3) „ Partāb Singh Rangaṛnanglia.
(4) *topkhāna* Bhāg Singh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1897—Māṇgh 1898 ; folios 308.

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[1]The rolls of this battalion commence only from Bhādoṇ 1897 because it was transferred to *Campu-i-mu'alla* after the demise of Mahārāja Khaṛak Singh.

[2]*topkhāna* Bāl Singh was formed by detaching 3 guns from *topkhāna* Ilāhi Bakhsh, also known as *topkhāna* Canara (Canora) Sāhib.

[3]In the rolls of the previous years this brigade appeared under the name of Gulāb Singh where battalion No. (3) was designated *palṭan* Kāhan Singh. The battalion commanded by Bhawāni Singh Choba was raised in Phāgan 1897 (March 1841 A.D.) and was substituted for *palṭan* Jawāla Singh in this brigade.

Colonel John Holmes.

(1) *palṭan* Bahādur Singh.
(2) ,, John Holmes.
(3) *topkhāna* John Holmes.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1897—Māṇgh 1898; folios 194.

Colonel Jawála Singh.

(1) *palṭan* Jawāla Singh.
(2) ,, Jiwand Singh.

Note.—The battalions commanded by John Holmes and Jiwand Singh formerly formed part of the brigade commanded by Misar Sukh Rāj.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1897—Māṇgh 1898 ; folios 191.

Colonel Dhaunkal Singh.

(1) *palṭan* Bhawāni Singh.[1]
(2) ,, Fateh Singh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1897—Māṇgh 1898 ; folios 262.

Káhan Singh.[2]

(1) *palṭan* 'Atar Singh.
(2) ,, Bāj Singh.
(3) ,, Kāhan Singh.
(4) ,, Gurdit Singh.
(5) *topkhāna* Dīwān Singh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1897—Māṇgh 1898 ; folios 412.

General Court.

(1) *palṭan* Apār Singh.[3]
(2) ,, Bāl Singh.
(3) ,, Buddh Singh.
(4) ,, Harsahāi Singh.
(5) *topkhāna* Fazl Dīn.*

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1897—Asūj 1898 ; folios 309.

Cortlandt.

(1) *palṭan* *Fateh Nasīb* [4]
(2) ,, *Koh Shikan.*

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1897—Māṇgh 1898 ; folios 176.

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*Fazl Dīn is wrongly scribed for Fazal-i-'Ali.

[1]In the rolls of previous years it appeared under the name of *palṭan* Dhaunkal Singh.

[2]In the rolls of the previous years the brigade appeared under the name of Jam'dār Khushhāl Singh where battalions Nos. (3) and (4) were designated as *palṭan* Jam'dār ji and *palṭan* Sada Singh, respectively.

No. (5) shall subsequently appear under the name of *topkhāna* Gurmukh Singh.

[3]In the rolls of the previous years this battalion appeared under the name of *palṭan* Mathra Dās.

[4]In the rolls of the previous years this battalion appeared as *palṭan* Chanda Singh whereas No. (2) was raised only at the end of Sambat 1897.

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GENERAL MAHTÁB SINGH.

(1) *palṭan* Baldān Singh.
(2) „ Rām Singh Lamba.[1]
(3) „ Mahtāb Singh.
(4) „ Mehr Singh.
(5) *topkhāna* Ilāhi Bakhsh.[2]

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1897—Asūj 1898 ; folios 252.

CAPTAIN STEINBACH.

This battalion, as such, was disbanded in the month of Hāṛ (June 1841 A.D.) and its men were distributed over several other battalions. Captain Steinbach was placed in charge of the battalion formerly commanded by Ford and known after his name. The rolls for the months of Kātik—Māṇgh 1898 will be found to contain the names of those men who were formerly borne on the lists of Ford's battalion. Captain Steinbach is well known for his little book "The Panjab.''

palṭan Steinbach.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh—Māṇgh 1898 ; folios 61.

GENERAL BISHAN SINGH.[3]

(1) *palṭan* Gurmukh Singh.
(2) „ Ghan Singh.

Date of rolls.—Chet—Maghar 1898 (March 1841—December 1842 A.D.) ; folios 42.

COMPANY-HÁ.

Under the above head have been arranged pay rolls of miscellaneous companies of infantry and cavalry soldiers serving as orderlies of the King, or placed as guards on public buildings, etc. They comprise, carbineers, matchlockmen, the *jazairchi*, the spearsmen and the *bharmár* men, etc. Each of these companies was a self-contained and independent unit. They have been arranged in the following 3 groups :—

Group (i).

Group (*i*) relates to the pay rolls of 7 companies serving as body-guards of the King ; folios 83.

Group (ii).

Group (*ii*) relates to the pay rolls of 2 companies attending upon the person of the royal princes ; folios 15.

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[1]In the rolls of the previous years this battalion was designated as *palṭan* Apār Singh.

[2]*topkhána* Ilahi Bakhsh will subsequently appear as *topkhána* Canara (Canora) Sahib ; Captain Canara was an American employed in Sambat 1896 (1838 A. D.) Smyth has one Kunarah on his list of the Europeans in Ranjit Singh's service, whereas Alexander Gardner spells this name as Canora. He was retained in service for sometimes even after the annexation of the Panjab by the British Government. (*See* selections from the Panjab Records Volume ; published by the Panjab Government.

[3]Both of the battalions commanded by Bishan Singh were raised in the beginning of Sambat 1898. The pay rolls for the months previous to Kātik have not been traced ; it were the abstract statements of the pay returns that could be found for those months.

Group (iii).

Group (*iii*) relates to the pay rolls of 5 companies placed as guards upon Government buildings ; folios 53.

(ii) **Pay rolls of Artillery.**

TOPKHÁNA JINSI.

(1) *ḍerah* Ilāhi Bakhsh (*see* under *Fauj-i-Khāṣṣ*)
(2) „ Amīr Chand.
(3) „ Bakhtāwar Khān.
(4) „ Sayyid Imām Shāh.
(5) „ Muhammad Bakhsh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1897—Māṇgh 1898 ; folios 345.

TOPKHÁNA ASPI (UNDER JAWÁHIR MAL.)

(1) *ḍerah* Ishwar Singh.
(2) „ Mewa Singh.
(3) „ Mazhar 'Ali Beg.

NOTE.—*topkhāna* Ishwar Singh was in the rolls of the previous years known by the name of *ḍerah* Shiv Parshād.

TOPKHÁNA ASPI—*contd.*

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1897—Māṇgh 1898 ; folios 143.

(1) *ḍerah* Bakhshīsh Singh.
(2) „ Canara Sāhib (*see* under Mahtāb Singh).
(3) „ Kāhan Singh („ „ Buddh Singh).
(4) „ Hāfiz Bakhsh.
(5) „ Jawāhir Singh.
(6) „ Fateh Khān and Lāhaura Singh.
(7) „ Fazl-i-'Ali (*see* under Court).
(8) „ Ṣūrat Singh („ „ John Holmes).
(9) „ Dewa Singh („ „ Kāhan Singh).
(10) „ Bāl Singh („ „ Buddh Singh).
(11) „ Bhāg Singh („ „ Partāb Singh).
(12) „ Buland Khān („ „ Avitabile).

NOTE.—*topkhāna* Canara Sāhib and *topkhāna* Sūrat Singh were, in the rolls of the previous years, known as *topkhāna* Ilāhi Bakhsh and *topkhāna* John Holmes, respectively. *topkhāna* Bakhshīsh Singh, together with infantry battalion under Ratan Singh, was attached to *campu-i-mu'alla* after the demise of Mahārāja Kharak Singh, and No. (5) was formed in the beginning of Sambat 1898 by taking out guns from the fort at Batāla.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1897—Māṇgh 1898 ; folios 164.

ZAMBÚRAKKHÁNA.

(1) *ḍerah* 'Abdul Rahīm.
(2) „ Jai Singh.
(3) „ Muhammad Bakhsh.

(4) *ḍerah* Faiz Bakhsh.

(5) „ Khair 'Ali Khān.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1897–Asūj 1898 (March 1841—October 1842 A.D.); folios 73.

(iii) Pay rolls of Beldars.

Under the above head have been arranged pay rolls of few companies of *beldārs* attached to the Army.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1897—Māṇgh 1898; folios 29.

Bundle No. Aa 20 (ii).—Total folios 2,147; size 7½″×5″; written in *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Bakhshi Bhagat Rām.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh 1898–Asūj 1899 (May 1841—October 1842 A.D.).

Contents.—The bundle contains pay rolls of (*i*) 21 battalions and few miscellaneous companies of infantry, (*ii*) 8 *ḍerahs* (units) of artillery, and (*iii*) items of miscellaneous accounts covering several minor heads. The papers in the bundle have been arranged as follows:—

(*i*) Pay rolls of infantry covering battalions and miscellaneous companies
(*ii*) „ „ „ artillery covering *topkhāna* and *zambūrakkhāna*.
(*iii*) Miscellaneous accounts.

Remarks.—It will be noticed from the details of dates given in the succeeding pages that all the troops whose rolls are arranged in this bundle were not stationed in Peshāwar for the entire period of 18 months covered by these rolls. The peace strength of the Peshāwar division, which consisted of 8 battalions of infantry and 10 or 12 pieces of artillery and a little of irregular cavalry, was only strengthened in the middle of Sambat 1898 (November 1841 A.D.) probably because of the troubles in Kābul.

(i) Pay rolls of Infantry.

GENERAL AVITABILE.

(1) *palṭan* Colonel Baldān Singh.

(2) „ Colonel Badri Nāth.

(3) „ Sahja Singh.

(4) „ *Washāhwāla*.

(5) *topkhāna* Buland Khān.

NOTE.—No. (1) in rolls of previous years appeared under the name of *palṭan* Bhūp Singh and No. (3) under that of *palṭan* De La Font, while No. (4) was raised fresh in Asūj 1898 and was substituted for *palṭan* Ford. (*See also* Bundle Aa 18 and Bundle Aa 20 (*i*)).

Date of rolls.—

Battalions Nos. (1) and (2) from Bisākh 1898 to Asūj 1899.

Battalions Nos. (3), (4) and (5) from Kātik 1898 to Asūj 1899. (November 1841—October 1842 A.D.); folios 431.

JAM'DÁR KHUSHHÁL SINGH.

(1) *palṭan* Ghan Singh.
(2) „ Fateh Singh.[1]

Date of rolls.—Poh 1898—Asūj 1899 (January—October 1842 A.D.) ; folios 66.

GENERAL MAHTÁB SINGH.

(1) *palṭan* Colonel Zorāwar Singh.[2]
(2) „ Rām Singh, Lamba.
(3) „ Mahtāb Singh.
(4) „ Mehr Singh.
(5) *topkhāna* Canara (Canora) Sāhib.[3]

Date of rolls.—Kātik 1898—Asūj 1899; folios 317.

GENERAL COURT.

(1) *palṭan* Apār Singh.
(2) „ Bāl Singh.
(3) „ Jaimal Singh.
(4) „ Jai Singh.
(5) *topkhāna* Fazl-i-'Ali.

NOTE.—Battalions Nos 3 and 4 in previous years rolls appeared under the names of Harsahái Singh and Buddh Singh,respectively.

Date of rolls.—Kātik 1898—Asūj 1899 ; folios 371.

GENERAL GULÁB SINGH.[4]

(1) *palṭan* Sujān Khān.
(2) „ Mīr Jang-i-'Ali.
(3) „ Amīr Khān.
(4) „ Rām Sahāi.

Date of rolls—

Battalions Nos. (1) and (2) from Poh 1898 to Asūj 1899.

Battalions Nos (3) and (4) from Kātik 1898 to Asūj 1899 ; folios 456.

KULDÍP SINGH, GURKHA.

palṭan Kuldīp Singh, Gurkha.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh 1898—Asūj 1899 ; folios 110.

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[1] In rolls of previous years it appeared as *palṭan* Gurmukh Singh.

[2] In the rolls of the previous year it appeared as *palṭan* Baldān Singh.

[3] In the rolls of the previous years it appeared as *topkhana* Ilāhi Bakhsh. In this connection. [4] see also Bundle No. Aa 18.

COLONEL FORD.[1]

palṭan Ford.[1]

Date of rolls.—Bisākh 1898—Asūj 1899 ; folios 34.

DHAUNKAL SINGH.

Under the above head have been arranged pay rolls of few companies detached from the battalion commanded by Dhaunkal Singh.

Date of rolls.—Bisākh—Asūj 1898 ; folios 18.

COMPANY-HÁ.

Under the above head have been arranged pay rolls of few companies of infantry comprising the *jazairchi*, the carbineers and the matchlockmen forming the Guard of Honour of Prince Partāb Singh who was given an honorary command of the force despatched to Peshāwar ; folios 78.

(ii) Pay rolls of Artillery.

(1) *ḍerah* Mewa Singh.
(2) ,, Sayyid Imām Shāh (only 4 guns detached from *ḍerah* Imām Shāh).
(3) ,, Jawāhir Singh (3 guns detached from *ḍerah* Jawāhir Singh).
(4) ,, Jai Singh (swivel guns).
(5) ,, 'Abdul Rahīm (swivel guns).
(6) ,, Nihāl Singh (swivel guns).

Date of rolls.—(Papers are incomplete) ; folios 108.

(iii) Miscellaneous

GROUP (*i*).

Under the above head have been arranged papers relating to miscellaneous payments made to the '*amla* or establishment (of Prince Partāb Singh) comprising the *fīlbāns* (drivers of elephants), the *farrāsh* (carpet-spreaders), etc. ; folios 48.

GROUP (*ii*).

The set of papers arranged in group (*ii*) covers items of miscellaneous expenditure arranged under the following sub-heads :—

(*i*) *roznāmcha* or disbursement of salary.
(*ii*) Repairs of harness, purchase of fodder for horses, etc.
(*iii*) *izāfa* or promotion to men of several battalions stationed in Peshāwar ; folios 46.

[1] Mr. Steinbach succeeded Captain Ford on the latter's death to the command of the battalion. It will subsequently appear under the name of *palṭan* Steinbach, the original battalion of this name having been disbanded. (*See* also under Steinbach, Bundle No. Aa 20 (*i*).)

Bundle No. Aa. 21 (i).—Total folios 3,159; size 7½″×5″; written in *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Bakhshi Bhagat Rām.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1898—Māṇgh 1899 (March 1842—February 1843 A.D.).

Contents.—This bundle contains pay rolls of (*i*) 44 battalions and few miscellaneous companies of infantry, (*ii*) 27 *ḍerahs* (units) of artillery, (*iii*) *beldārs*, etc., comprising the establishment and (*iv*) miscellaneous accounts. The papers have been arranged as follows :—

(*i*) Pay rolls of infantry.
(*ii*) „ „ „ artillery covering *topkhāna* and *zambūrakkhāna*.
(*iii*) „ „ „ *beldārs*, etc.
(*iv*) Miscellaneous accounts.

(i) Pay rolls of Infantry.

Fauj-i-Khāṣṣ.

(1) *palṭan khāṣṣ*.
(2) „ Gurkha.
(3) „ Shām Sota.
(4) „ Rām Singh.
(5) *topkhāna* Ilāhi Bakhsh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1898—Māṇgh 1899; folios 348.

General Avitabile.

(1) *palṭan* Utam Singh and Baldān Singh.
(2) „ Badri Nāth, Colonel.
(3) „ Sâhja Singh.
(4) „ *Washāwāla*.
(5) *topkhana* Buland Khān.

Date of rolls.—Kātik 1899—Māṇgh 1899 (November 1842—February 1843 A.D.); folios 177.

General Buddh Singh.

(1) *palṭan* Kehr Singh and Rachhpāl Singh.
(2) „ Sāhib Singh.
(3) „ Shām Singh.
(4) „ Ratan Singh Mān.
(5) *topkhāna* Kāhan Singh.
(6) „ Bāl Singh.

Date of rolls—

Battalions (1) and (2), Phāgan 1898 to Maghar 1899.
Battalions (3) and (4), Phāgan 1898 to Asūj 1899.
topkhānā (5) and (6), Phāgan 1898 to Māṇgh 1899; folios 218.

General Court.

(1) *palṭan* Apār Singh.
(2) ,, Bāl Singh.
(3) ,, Jaimal Singh.
(4) ,, Jai Singh.
(5 *topkhāna* Fazl-i-'Ali.

Date of rolls.—Kātik—Māṇgh 1899 ; folios 81.

General Bishan Singh.

(1) *palṭan* Ghan Singh.
(2) ,, Fateh Singh.

Date of rolls.—Kātik—Māṇgh 1899 ; folios 40.

General Partáb Singh Pattíwála

(1) *palṭan* Bhawāni Singh Choba.
(2) ,, Partāb Singh and Fateh Singh.
(3) ,, Colonel Partāb Singh, Rangarnanglia.
(4) *topkhana* Bhāg Singh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1898—Asūj 1899 (March—October 1842 A.D.) ; folios 132.

General Mahtáb Singh.

(1) *palṭan* Zorāwar Singh.
(2) ,, Rām Singh.
(3) ,, Mahtāb Singh.
(4) ,, Mehr Singh.
(5) *topkhāna* Canara (Canora) Sāhib.

Date of rolls.—Kātik—Māṇgh 1899 ; folios 196.

Colonel John Holmes.

(1) *palṭan* John Holmes.
(2) ,, Hem Singh
(3) *topkhāna* Ṣūrat Singh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1898—Māṇgh 1899 ; folios 159.

Colonel Cortlandt.

(1) *palṭan Koh Shikan.*
(2) ,, *Fateh Naṣīb.*

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1898—Māṇgh 1899 ; folios 89.

Guláb Singh.

(1) *palṭan* Captain Amīr Khān.
(2) ,, Rāmsahāi.
(3) ,, Sujān Khān.
(4) ,, Mīr Jang 'Ali.

Date of rolls.—Kātik Māṇgh 1899 ; folios 154.

COLONELS DHAUNKAL SINGH AND JAWÁLA SINGH.

(1) *palṭan* Bhawāni Singh.

(2) „ Dhāṛa Singh.[1]

(3) „ Jawāla Singh.

(4) „ Jiwand Singh.

(5) *topkhāna* Bakhshīsh Singh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1898 Māṇgh 1899 ; folios. 389.

GENERAL KÁHAN SINGH, MÁN.

(1) *palṭan* 'Atar Singh.

(2) „ Bāj Singh.

(3) „ Kāhan Singh, Mān.

(4) „ Gurdit Singh.

(5) *topkhāna* Gurmukh Singh (pay rolls missing)

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1898—Māṇgh 1899 ; folios 220.

KULDÍP SINGH, GURKHA.

palṭan Kuldīp Singh, Gurkha.

Date of rolls.—Kātik—Māṇgh 1899 ; folios 33.

COLONEL STEINBACH.

(1) *palṭan* Steinbach.

(2) *topkhāna* Steinbach.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1898—Māṇgh 1899 ; folios 51.

KASHMÍRWÁLA.

Under the above head have been arranged pay rolls of 4 companies of infantry belonging to the battalion quartered in Kashmīr.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1898—Māṇgh 1899 ; folios 35.

COMPANY-HÁ.

Group (i).

Group (*i*) relates to the pay rolls of 6 companies comprising the carbineers, matchlockmen, *bharmār* men, the spearmen, etc., serving as bodyguards of the King ; folios 60.

Group (ii).

3 companies attending the person of the royal princes ; folios 18.

Group (iii).

Companies of infantry soldiers quartered as guards on public buildings ; folios 57.

[1] In the rolls of the previous years it appeared as *palṭan* Fateh Singh.

(ii) Pay rolls of Artillery.

TOPKHÁNA JINSI.

(1) *ḍerah* Ilāhi Bakhsh (*see* under *Fauj-i-khāṣṣ*).
(2) „ Amīr Chand.
(3) „ Bakhtāwar Khān.
(4) „ Fateh Singh and Mubārak Khān.[1]

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1898—Māṇgh 1899; folios **270.**

TOPKHANA ASPI (JAWÁHIR MAL.)

(1) *ḍerah* Ishwar Singh.
(2) „ Mewa Singh (*see* also Bundle No. **Aa 20** (*ii*)).
(3) „ Mazhar 'Ali Beg.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1898—Māṇgh 1899; folios **130.**

TOPKHÁNA ASPI—(*contd.*).

(1) *ḍerah* Bakhshīsh Singh (*see* under Dhaunkal Singh and Jawāla Singh).
(2) „ Buland Khān (*see* under Avitabile).
(3) „ Bhāg Singh („ „ Partāb Singh).
(4) „ Bāl Singh („ „ Buddh Singh)
(5) „ Jawāhir Singh.
(6) „ Hāfiz Bakhsh.
(7) „ Canara Sāhib (*see* under Mahtāb Singh).
(8) „ Kāhan Singh („ „ Buddh Singh).
(9) „ Ṣūrat Singh („ „ John Holmes).
(10) „ Ford Sāhib (not traceable).
(11) „ Fazl-i-'Ali (*see* under Court).
(12) „ Fateh Khān and Lāhaura Singh.
(13) „ Gurmukh Singh (*see* under Kāhan Singh).
(14) **Hobath* Gulāb Singhwāla.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1898—Māṇgh 1899; folios **162.**

ZAMBÚRAKKHÁNA.

(1) *ḍerah* 'Abdul Rahīm.
(2) „ Jai Singh.
(3) „ Muhammad Shāh.
(4) „ Faiz Bakhsh.

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* The original reads هوبت or sometimes هوته. It seems to be a Panjābī form of the French Hobit or Howitz. It is a well-known fact that the use of Howitzers was introduced in Ranjīt Singh's artillery (*see* Alexander Gardner, page 191).

[1] In the rolls of the previous years it appeared as *topkhāna* Sayyid Imām Shah

(5) *ḍerah* Khair 'Ali Khān.

(6) ,, Nihāl Singh.

Date of rolls.—Papers are not complete ; folios 66.

(iii) Pay rolls of Beldars. etc.

Under the above head have been arranged pay rolls of the *beldārs* and *sārbāns* attached to the army ; folios 65.

(iv) Miscellaneous.

Under the above head have been arranged papers relating to **miscellaneous** heads of accounts such as (*i*) *izāfa* (promotion), (*ii*) *roznāmcha*, and (*iii*) *amānat ;* folios 91.

Bundle No. Aa. 21 (ii).—Total folios 1,260 ; size 7½″×5″; written in *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Bakhshi Bhagat Rām.

Date of rolls.—Poh 1899—Māṇgh 1900 (January 1843—February 1844 A.D.).

Contents.—The bundle contains pay rolls of (*i*) 9 battalions and few miscellaneous companies of infantry, (*ii*) 4 *ḍerahs* (units) of artillery, (*iii*) the *sārbāns*, etc., and (*iv*) the miscellaneous items of accounts. The papers have been arranged as follows :—

(*i*) Pay rolls of infantry covering battalions and miscellaneous companies.

(*ii*) ,, ,, ,, artillery.

(*iii*) ,, ,, ,, *sārbāns*.

(*iv*) Miscellaneous accounts.

Remarks.—The pay rolls arranged in this bundle relate to the troops stationed on the frontiers of Peshāwar and Hazāra.

(i) Pay rolls of Infantry.

GENERAL BUDDH SINGH, MÁN.

(1) *palṭan* Rachhpāl Singh and Kehr Singh.

(2) ,, Ratan Singh.

(3) ,, Sāhib Singh.

(4) ,, Shām Singh.

(5) *topkhāna* Bāl Singh.

NOTE.—*topkhāna* Kāhan Singh, formerly attached to this brigade, was transferred to the brigade commanded by Gulāb Singh. Of Nos. (2) and (4) the pay rolls cover from Kātik 1899 to Māṇgh 1900 (November 1842—February 1844 A.D.).

Date of rolls.—Poh 1899—Māṇgh 1900 ; folios 444.

GENERAL PARTÁB SINGH.

(1) *palṭan* Bhawāni Singh Choba.

(2) „ Partāb Singh and Khazān Singh.

(3) „ Fateh Singh

(4) *topkhāna* Bhāg Singh.

Date of rolls.—Kātik 1899—Māṇgh 1900; folios 420.

GENERAL CORTLANDT.

(1) *palṭan Fateh Naṣīb.*

(2) „ *Koh Shikan.*

(3) Company Dūla Singh.

(4) „ *jazairchi.*

Date of rolls.—Poh 1899—Māṇgh 1900; folios 189.

(ii) Pay rolls of Artillery.

Under the above head have been arranged pay rolls of gunners detached from the following *ḍerahs* of artillery and placed under General Cortlandt in Hazāra :—

(1) *ḍerah* Buland Khān.

(2) „ Fateh Singh and Mubārak Khān.

(3) „ Jawāhir Singh.

(4) „ Muhammad Shah.

Date of rolls.—Poh 1899—Māṇgh 1900; folios 39.

(iii) Pay rolls of Sarbans.

Under the above head have been arranged pay rolls of camel-drivers detached from different herds (*galla*) of camels and attached to the troops stationed in Peshāwar; folios 28.

(iv) Miscellaneous

Under the above head have been arranged papers relating to *amānat, kasrāt, roznāmcha* and *taqsīm in'ām* accounts of the force stationed in Peshāwar and Hazāra frontiers; folios 136.

Bundle No. Aa 22.—Total folios 4,343; size $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$; written in *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Bakhshi Bhagat Rām.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1899—Māṇgh 1900 (March 1844—February 1845 A.D.).

Contents.—This bundle contains pay rolls of (*i*) 36 battalions and few miscellaneous companies of infantry, (*ii*) 28 *ḍerahs* (units) of artillery, (*iii*) few companies of *beldārs* and *sārbāns* attached to the army, and (*iv*) mis-

cellaneous accounts of *taqsim in'ām,* etc. The contents of the bundle have been arranged as follows :—

(*i*) Pay rolls of infantry.

(*ii*) „ „ „ artillery covering *topkhāna* and *zambūrakkhāna.*

(*iii*) „ „ „ *beldārs* and *sārbāns.*

(*iv*) Miscellaneous accounts.

Remarks.—Besides the pay rolls, the bundle contains two important lists—one relating to the *izāfa* or increment in the pay of the army and the other to the distribution of *in'ām* given by Rāja Hīra Singh to the troops for their loyal support in his hour of struggle against the Sindhānwāliās.

Between the Sindhānwāliās and the Dogra parties the greatest enmity existed. Both had possessed great power and influence during the later years of Ranjīt Singh's reign, and each looked with jealousy and suspicion upon its rival. On the death of the Mahārāja, each desired to possess undisputed power. But the hopes of the Sindhānwāliās were, for the time being, frustrated when Sher Singh ascended the throne after a bloody struggle. On the surrender of the Fort of Lahore in January 1841 to Sher Singh, almost all the members of Sindhānwāliā family, with the exception of Shamsher Singh, fled from the Panjab. Their estates were confiscated, and they remained as if in exile for one year when they were re-taken into favour in October 1842 at the intercession of Bhāi Rām Singh. Though outwardly reconciled, they seem to have stuck to their plan of removing out of their way both the Mahārāja and his minister, and to wield the whole power of the State as guardians of young Dalip. With Sher Singh they plotted the murder of his minister whom he both hated and feared, and with Dhiān Singh they conspired against the life of the Mahārāja; and in the end succeeded in killing both on the 15th September 1843. But the victory was not so easy as they perhaps thought, and nor did the course of events run very smooth. In Hīra Singh, Rāja Dhiān Singh had a son not less clever than himself, but decidedly more than a match for his father's inveterate enemies, the Sindhānwāliās. He was determined to avenge the death of his father. He approached the *panches* of the army and by holding out to them promises of large *in'āms* and increased pay at once gained them over; and attacked and captured the fort where Ajīt Singh and Lehna Singh had taken refuge. Both these chiefs were killed, and Hīra Singh was proclaimed *wazīr* of the kingdom. On his having secured the *wazārat* Hīra Singh lost no time in fulfilling his promises to the army. He increased their pay and also granted one month's pay as gratuity to the whole army : both of these lists will be found arranged in series (*iv*) of the bundle.

Total strength of the army as borne on the rolls for the year Sambat 1900 stands at 15 battalions of infantry, 8 regiments and 3 *risalahs* of cavalry, and 28 *derahs* (units) of artillery, the distribution among the three arms being :—

					Rs.				Rs.	
Infantry	...	37,791	men,	salary	4,83,056	per month,	average		12·7	per head.
Cavalry	...	5,381	„	„	1,61,660	„	„	„	30	„ „
Artillery	...	8,280	„	„	82,793	„	„	„	9·9	„ „

Total ... 51,472 men with a salary of 7,27,509 per month.

(i) Pay rolls of Infantry.

FAUJ-I-KHÁSS.

(1) *palṭan* *Khāṣṣ*.
(2) „ Gurkha.
(3) „ Dewā Singh Malwai.
(4) „ Shām Sota.
(5) *topkhāna* Ilāhi Bakhsh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1899—Māṇgh 1900; folios 392.

GENERAL AVITABILE.

(1) *palṭan* Baldān Singh and Umāṇ Singh.
(2) „ Badri Nāth.
(3) „ Sahja Singh.
(4) „ *Wāshāwāla*.
(5) *topkhāna* Buland Khān.

Date of rolls—Phāgan 1899—Māṇgh 1900; folios 420.

GENERAL BISHAN SINGH.

(1) *palṭan* Fateh Singh.
(2) „ Ghan Singh and Dhanna Singh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1899—Māṇgh 1900; folios 156.

COLONELS JAWÁLA SINGH AND DHAUNKAL SINGH.

(1) *palṭan* Bhawāni Singh.
(2) „ Dhāṛa Singh and Umāṇ Singh.
(3) „ Jawāla Singh.
(4) „ Rām Singh and Jiwand Singh.
(5) *topkhāna* Bakhshīsh Singh.

NOTE.—Pay rolls of *topkhāna* Bakhshish Singh have been traced for one month only; the rest are probably missing.

Date of rolls—

Battalions (1) and (2), Phāgan 1899 to Māṇgh 1900.

Battalions (3) and (4), Phāgan 1899 to Maghar 1900 (March 1843—December 1843 A.D.); folios 312.

GENERAL KÁHAN SINGH, MÁN.

(1) *palṭan* 'Atar Singh.
(2) „ Bāj Singh.
(3) „ Basant Singh.
(4) „ Ghan Singh.
(5) *topkhāna* Nihāl Singh.

NOTE.—No. (5) in the rolls of the previous years appeared as *topkhāna* Gurmukh Singh

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1899—Maghar 1900 (March—December 1843 A.D.); folios 265.

General Kishan Singh.

(1) *palṭan* Kuldīp Singh, Gurkha.
(2) *topkhāna* Jawāhir Singh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1899—Māṇgh 1900.

General Court.

(1) *palṭan* Apār Singh and Dīwān Singh.
(2) „ Bāl Singh.
(3) „ Jai Singh.
(4) „ Jaimal Singh.
(5) *topkhāna* Fazl-i-'Ali.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1899 Māṇgh 1900 ; folios 276.

General Gulāb Singh.

(1) *palṭan* Colonel Amīr Khān.
(2) „ Colonel Rām Sahāi.
(3) „ Sujān Khān.
(4) „ Mīr Jang 'Ali.
(5) *topkhāna* Ala Singh.[1]
(6) „ Hāfiz Bakhsh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1899—Māṇgh 1900 ; folios 460.

General Gurdit Singh.

(1) *palṭan* John Holmes.
(2) „ Colonel Hem Singh.
(3) „ Steinbach (*devi palṭan*).
(4) „ *Kashmīrwāla*.
(5) *topkhāna* Sūrat Singh.
(6) „ Jawāla Singh.[2]

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1899—Māṇgh 1900 ; folios 305.

General Mahtāb Singh.

(1) *palṭan* Rām Singh and Kazāk Singh.
(2) „ Buddh Singh and Zorāwar Singh.
(3) „ Basant Singh and Mahtāb Singh.
(4) „ Mehr Singh.
(5) *topkhāna* Hīra Singh and Sobha Singh.[3]

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1899—Māṇgh 1900 ; folios 369.

Sardār Lehna Singh, Majīthīa.

(1) *palṭan* Pheru Singh.
(2) *topkhāna Hobath* Gulāb Singhwāla.
(3) *zambūrakkhāna* Faiz Bakhsh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1899—Māṇgh 1900 ; folios 182.

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[1] In the rolls of the previous years it was known by the name of *topkhāna* Kāhan Singh and was attached to the brigade commanded by Sardār Buddh Singh, Mān.

[2] It comprised two guns attached to the infantry battalion commanded by Steinbach.

[3] In the rolls of previous years it appeared under the name of

COMPANY-HÁ.

Group (i).

Group (*i*) contains pay rolls of 7 companies of cavalry and infantry soldiers serving as bodyguards and personal attendants of the King; folios 86.

Group (ii).

5 companies quartered as guards on Government buildings, etc.; folios 73.

Group (iii).

3 companies serving as bodyguards to royal princes; folios 10.

(ii) Pay rolls of Artillery.

TOPKHÁNA JINSI.

(1) *ḍerah* Ilāhi Bakhsh (*see* under *Fauj-i-Khāṣṣ.*)
(2) „ Amīr Chand.
(3) „ Bakhtāwar Khān.
(4) „ Muhammad Bakhsh.
(5) „ Fateh Singh and Mubārak Khān.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1899—Māṇgh; folios 200.

TOPKHÁNA ASPI (JAWÁHIR MAL).

(1) *ḍerah* Ishawar Singh.
(2) „ Mewā Singh.
(3) „ Mazhar 'Ali Beg.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1899—Māṇgh 1900; folios 147.

TOPKHANA ASPI—*contd.*

(1)	*ḍerah*	Ala Singh	(*see* under	Gulāb Singh).
(2)	„	Bakhshīsh Singh	(„ „	Dhaunkal Singh).
(3)	„	Bāl Singh	(„ „	Buddh Singh).
(4)	„	Bhāg Singh	(„ „	Partāb Singh).
(5)	„	Buland Khān	(„ „	Avitabile).
(6)	„	Jawāhir Singh	(„ „	Kishan Singh).
(7)	„	Jamī'at Singh	(„ „	Gulāb Singh).
(8)	„	Hīra Singh	(„ „	Mahtāb Singh).
(9)	„	Sūrat Singh	(„ „	Gurdit Singh).
(10)	„	Fazl-i-'Ali	(„ „	Court).

(11) *ḍerah* Fateh Khān and Lāhaura Singh.
(12) „ Lehna Singh Morānwāla.[1]
(13) „ Nihāl Singh (*see* under Kāhan Singh).
(14) „ Gulāb Singh („ „ Lehna Singh).

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1899—Māṇgh 1900 ; folios 68.

ZAMBŪRAKKHÁNA.

(1) *ḍerah* 'Abdul Rahīm.
(2) „ Jai Singh.
(3) „ Faiz Bakhsh (*see* under Lehṇa Singh).
(4) „ Muhammad Shāh.
(5) „ Nihāl Singh.
(6) „ Khair 'Ali Khān (mortar battery).

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1899—Māṇgh 1900 ; folios 84.

(iii) Pay rolls of Beldars, etc.

Under the above head have been arranged pay rolls of the *beldārs* and *sārbāns* attached to the army.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1899—Māṇgh 1900 ; folios 55.

(iv) Miscellaneous.

(*i*) TAQSÍM IN'ÁM.

The batch of papers headed as *taqsīm in'ām* contains a detailed account of the disbursement of one month's pay awarded as gratuity to soldiers and officers who sided with Rāja Hīra Singh against the Sindhānwālias ; folios 88.

(*ii*) MUTAFARRAQ.

The papers arranged under the above head relate to several sub-heads of miscellaneous accounts, the most important being the salary lists of some of the European officers in the Sikh army and the *izāfa* lists relating to promotion of pay and rank of the regular army ; folios 209.

(*iii*) HÁZIRÁṆ.

Papers arranged under the above head relate to the details of pay of the *hāzirāṇ* or men left in charge of the lines when the respective units to which they belonged were sent out on command ; folios 27.

Bundle No. Aa 23 (i).—Total folios 4,532 ; size $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5$; written in *shikasta*.

[1] It was raised at the end of Sambat 1899 (February 1843 A.D.).

Official-in-charge.—Ba<u>kh</u>shi Bhagat Rām.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1900—Māṇgh 1901 (March 1844—February 1845 A.D.).

Contents.—This bundle contains pay rolls of (*i*) 50 battalions and few miscellaneous companies of infantry, (*ii*) 34 *ḍerahs* of artillery, (*iii*) *beldārs*, etc., attached to the army and (*iv*) miscellaneous items of account. The papers in the bundle have been arranged in the following order :—

(*i*) Pay rolls of infantry.
(*ii*) „ „ „ artillery covering *top<u>kh</u>āna* and *zambūrak<u>kh</u>āna.*
(*iii*) „ „ „ *beldārs*, etc.
(*iv*) Miscellaneous accounts.

Remarks.—The pay rolls for the last few months of the year will show an addition of 9 new battalions of infantry and 3 *ḍerahs* of artillery. Out of these units, 3 were raised in Sambat 1901, whereas the remaining 9 were only transferred to the direct service of the State. These units were formerly maintained by Rājās Dhiān Singh, Hīra Singh and Suchet Singh out of their service *jāgīrs* which on their death lapsed to the State.

(i) Pay rolls of Infantry.

Fauj-i-<u>Kh</u>āss.

(1) *palṭan* *<u>Kh</u>āss.*
(2) „ Gurkha.
(3) „ Dewa Singh.
(4) „ Shām Sota.
(5) *top<u>kh</u>āna* Ilāhi Ba<u>kh</u>sh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1900—Māṇgh 1901 ; folios 395.

General Avitabile.

(1) *palṭan* Colonel Baldān Singh.
(2) „ Colonel Badri Nāth.
(3) „ Jiwand Singh and Sahja Singh.
(4) „ *Wāshāwāla.*
(5) *top<u>kh</u>āna* Buland <u>Kh</u>ān.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1900—Māṇgh 1901 ; folios 330.

Colonel Amīr Singh.

The following 3 battalions of infantry and one *ḍerah* of horse artillery placed under Colonel Amīr Singh were formerly maintained by Rāja Hīra Singh from his service *jāgīrs* of Jasrota and the adjoining territory. On his death in Poh 1901 (January 1845 A.D.) when the *jagīrs* lapsed to the State, the brigade was attached to the *campu-i-mu'alla* :—

(1) *palṭan* No. 1.
(2) „ „ 2.
(3) „ „ 3.
(4) *top<u>kh</u>āna* Amīr Singh.

Date of rolls.—Kātik—Māṇgh 1901 (November 1844—February 1845 A.D.) ; folios 82.

General Bishan Singh.

(1) *palṭan* Fateh Singh.
(2) „ Dhana Singh and Ghan Singh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1900—Māṇgh 1901 ; folios 115.

General Partáb Singh.

The following 3 battalions of infantry commanded by General Partāb Singh were raised in Sambat 1901. They were chiefly composed of men from Jammu and Kāngṛa hills, and as such were known by the name of *kohistāni* regiments :—

(1) *palṭan* No. 1.
(2) „ „ 2.
(3) „ „ 3.

Date of rolls.—Bhādoṇ 1901—Māṇgh 1901 (September 1844—February 1845 A.D.) ; folios 104.

Light Infantry

Bharmár.

The following 2 battalions of infantry like those comprising Amír Singh's brigade belonged to Rāja Hīra Singh and were on his death transferred to the direct service of the State :—

(1) *palṭan* Rāja Dhiān Singh, No. 1.
(2) „ „ „ „ No. 2.

Date of rolls.—Poh—Māṇgh 1901 (January 1845—February 1845 A.D.) ; folios 60.

Colonels Jawála Singh and Dhaunkal Singh.

(1) *palṭan* Colonel Bhawāni Singh.
(2) „ Umāṇ Singh.
(3) „ Jawāla Singh } (*see* Bundle No. Aa 23 (*ii*)).
(4) „ Rām Singh, Lamba }
(5) *topkhāna* Bakhshīsh Singh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1900—Māṇgh 1901 ; folios 214.

General Ratan Singh, Mán.

(1) *palṭan* Rachhpāl Singh.
(2) „ Ratan Singh.
(3) „ Ṣāhib Singh.
(4) „ Colonel Shām Singh.
(5) *topkhāna* Bāl Singh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1900—Māṇgh 1901 ; folios 294.

General Kishan Singh.

(1) *palṭan* Kuldīp Singh, Gurkha.
(2) *topkhāna* Jawāhir Singh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1900—Māṇgh 1901 ; folios 116.

GENERAL COURT.

(1) *palṭan* Bāl Singh and Karm Singh.
(2) „ Jai Singh and Partāb Singh.
(3) „ Jaimal Singh.
(4) „ Ratan Singh.[1]
(5) *topkhāna* Fazl-i-'Ali

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1900—Māṇgh 1901 ; folios 276.

GENERAL CORTLANDT.

(1) *palṭan* *Fateh Naṣīb.*
(2) „ *Koh Shikan.*

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1900—Māṇgh 1901 ; folios 145.

GENERAL GULÁB SINGH.

(1) *palṭan* Amīr Khān.
(2) „ Rām Sahāi.
(3) „ Mīr Jang 'Ali.
(4) „ Sujān Khān.
(5) *topkhāna* Ála Singh.
(6) „ Hāfiz Bakhsh and Jamī'at Singh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1900—Māṇgh 1901 ; folios 367.

GENERAL GURDIT SINGH.

(1) *palṭan* Partāb Singh and Sobha Singh.
(2) „ Colonel Hem Singh.
(3) „ Steinbach (*devi palṭan*).
(4) „ *Kashmīrwāla.*
(5) *topkhāna* Sūrat Singh.
(6) „ Jawāla Singh.

Date of rolls—Phāgan 1900—Māṇgh 1901 ; folios 199.

SARDÁR LEHNA SINGH, MAJÍTHÍA.

(1) *palṭan* Pheru Singh.
(2) *topkhāna Hobath* Gulāb Singhwāla.
(3) *zambūrakkhāna* Faiz Bakhsh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1900—Māṇgh 1901 ; folios 143.

GENERAL MAHTÁB SINGH.

(1) *palṭan* Zorāwar Singh.
(2) „ Kazāk Singh.
(3) „ Basant Singh.
(4) „ Mehr Singh.
(5) *topkhāna* Hīra Singh and Sobha Singh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1900—Māṇgh 1901 ; folios 395.

[1] In rolls of the previous years it appeared as *palṭan* Apār Singh.

GENERAL MEWA SINGH.[1]

(1) *palṭan* Bhawāni Singh Choba.
(2) „ Fateh Singh Dāūdpuria.
(3) „ Khazān Singh.
(4) *topkhāna* Mewa Singh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1900—Māṇgh 1901 ; folios 294.

RÁJA SUCHET SINGH.[2]

(1) *palṭan* Rāja Suchet Singh
(2) *topkhāna* Karm 'Ali Shāh.

Date of rolls.—Poh—Māṇgh 1901 ; folios 45.

COMPANY-HÁ.

Group (*i*).

Group (*i*) relates to pay rolls of 10 companies of infantry comprising the carbineers, matchlockmen, *jazairchi*, &c., serving as bodyguards to the King; folios 90.

Group (*ii*).

5 miscellaneous companies of infantry quartered as guards on Government buildings; folios 87

(ii) Pay rolls of Artillery.

(*a*) TOPKHÁNA JINSI.

(1) *ḍerah* Ilāhi Bakhsh (*see* under *Fauj-i-Khāṣṣ*).
(2) „ Amīr Chand.
(3) „ Bakhtāwar Khān.
(4) „ Muhammad Bakhsh.
(5) „ Fateh Singh and Mubārak Khan.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1900—Māṇgh 1901 ; folios 238.

(*b*) TOPKHÁNA ASPI (JAWÁHIR MAL).

(1) *ḍerah* Ishwar Singh (*hāzirāṇ* only) (*see* also Bundle No. Aa (*ii*) 23.)
(2) „ Bhāg Singh.[3]
(3) „ Mazhar 'Ali Beg.

Date of rolls.--Phāgan 1900—Māṇgh 1901.

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[1] In the rolls of the previous years the brigade appeared under the name of General Partāb Singh. No. (4) was substituted for *topkhāna* Bhāg Singh.

[2] The two units arranged under this head were attached to the *campu-i-Mu'alla* on the death of Rāja Hīra Singh with whom the *Dogra* power in the Panjab totally collapsed.

[3] In the rolls of the previous years it appeared under the brigade commanded by General Partāb Singh.

TOPKHĀNA ASPI—(contd.).

(1) *ḍerah* Āla Singh (*see* under Gulāb Singh).
(2) „ Amīr Singh („ „ Amīr Singh).
(3) „ Bakhshīsh Singh („ „ Dhaunkal Singh).
(4) „ Bāl Singh (*see* under bundle No. Aa 23 (*ii*)).
(5) „ Buland Singh (*see* under Avitabile).
(6) „ Jawāhir Singh („ „ Kishan Singh).
(7) „ Jawāla Singh („ „ Gurdit Singh).
(8) „ Jamī'at Singh and Hāfiz Bakhsh (*hāzirāṇ* only) (*see* also Bundle No. Aa 23 (*ii*)).
(9) „ Hīra Singh (*see* under Mahtāb Singh).
(10) „ Ṣūrat Singh („ „ Gurdit Singh).
(11) „ Fazl-i-'Ali („ „ Court).
(12) „ Fateh Khān and Lāhaura Singh.
(13) „ Karm 'Ali Shāh (*see* under Suchet Singh).
(14) „ Gulāb Singh (*see* under Lehna Singh).
(15) „ Lehna Singh.
(16) „ Mewa Singh (*see* under Mewa Singh).
(17) „ Nihāl Singh („ „ Kāhan Singh), (*see* under Bundle No. Aa 23 (*ii*)).
(18) „ Wazīr Khān.
(19) „ Sikandar Khān.
(20) „ Imām Shah.

NOTE.—No. (18) begins from Kātik 1901 (November 1843) and was previously known as *topkhāna* Bāl Singh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1900—Māṇgh 1901 ; folios 108.

ZAMBŪRAKKHĀNA.

(1) *ḍerah* 'Abdul Rahīm.
(2) „ Jai Singh.
(3) „ Faiz Bakhsh (*see* under Lehna Singh).
(4) „ Muhammad Shāh.
(5) „ Nihāl Singh
(6) „ Khair 'Ali Khān.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1900—Māṇgh 1901 ; folios 140.

(iii) Pay rolls of Beldars, etc.

Under the above head have been arranged pay rolls of two companies of *beldārs* attached to the army ; folios 17.

(iv) Miscellaneous.

(*i*) HĀZIRĀṆ.

Under the above head have been arranged pay rolls relating to the *hāzirāṇ* or men left in charge of the lines when the

respective battalions they belonged to were removed to Peshāwar; folios 26.

(*ii*) MUTAFARRAQ.

The batch of papers arranged under the above head relates to the miscellaneous items of military accounts, such as repair and preparation of army uniform (*wardi*), the *mohrāna* fee charged from the pay of the men, &c.; folios 63.

Bundle No. Aa 23 (ii).—Total folios 1,143; size $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$; written in *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Bakhshi Bhagat Rām.

Date of rolls.—Poh 1900—Māṇgh 1901.

Contents.—This bundle contains pay rolls of (*i*) 6 battalions of infantry (*ii*) 4 *ḍerahs* (units) of artillery, (*iii*) *sārbāns*, &c., attached to the army and (*iv*) items of miscellaneous accounts. Papers in the bundle have been arranged in the following order :—

(*i*) Pay rolls of infantry.
(*ii*) „ „ „ artillery.
(*iii*) „ „ „ *sārbāns*, etc.
(*iv*) Miscellaneous papers.

Remarks—The pay rolls arranged in this bundle relate to the troops stationed in Peshāwar.

(i) Pay rolls of Infantry.

GENERAL KÁHAN SINGH, MÁN.

(1) *palṭan* Colonel Bāj Singh
(2) „ Basant Singh.
(3) „ Ghan Singh.
(4) „ Colonel 'Atar Singh.
(5) *topkhāna* Nihāl Singh (*see* under (*ii*) Artillery).

Date of rolls.—Poh 1900—Māṇgh 1901; folios 405.

COLONEL JAWÁLA SINGH.

(1) *palṭan* Colonel Jawāla Singh.
(2) „ Rām Singh, Lamba.

Date of rolls.—Poh 1900—Māṇgh 1901 folios; 202.

(ii) Pay rolls of Artillery.

(1) *topkhāna* Colonel Ishwar Singh.
(2) „ Bāl Singh.

(3) *topkhāna* Jamī'at Singh.

(4) „ Nihāl Singh.

NOTE.—Rolls of No. (2) cover from Poh to Asūj 1901 (January—October 1844 A.D.).

Date of rolls.—Poh 1900—Māngh 1901; folios 198.

(iii) Pay rolls of Sarbans, etc.

Under the above head have been arranged pay rolls of orderlies, *sārbāns* and *kāmās* or bullock-drivers attached to the troops stationed in Peshāwar; folios 16.

(iv) Miscellaneous.

Under the above head have been arranged papers relating to the following heads of accounts :—

(1) *taqsīm in'ām* or details of the distribution of one month's gratuitous pay granted by Rāja Hīra Singh to the regulars stationed in Peshāwar.

(2) *kasrāt* and *amānat* accounts.

(3) *roznāmcha* ; folios 322.

Bundle No. Aa 24 (i).—Total folios 3,450; size 7½″×5″; written in *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Bakhshi Bhagat Rām.

Date of rolls.— Phāgan 1901—Asūj 1902 (March—October 1845 A.D.).

Contents.—The bundle contains pay rolls of (*i*) 49 battalions and few miscellaneous companies of infantry, (*ii*) 40 *derahs* (units) of artillery and (*iii*) *beldārs*, etc., attached to the regular army. The papers in the bundle have been arranged as follows :—

(*i*) Pay rolls of infantry covering battalions and miscellaneous companies.

(*ii*) „ „ „ artillery covering *topkhāna* and *zambūrakkhāna*.

(*iii*) „ „ „ *beldārs*, etc.

(i) Pay rolls of Infantry.

FAUJ-I-KHĀṢṢ.

(1) *palṭan Khāṣṣ*

(2) „ Gurkha.

(3) „ Dewa Singh.

(4) „ Shām Sota.

(5) *topkhāna* Ilāhi Bakhsh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1901—Asūj 1902; folios 246.

GENERAL AVITABILE.

(1) *palṭan* Rūp Singh and Baldān Singh.
(2) „ Bhagat Singh and Badri Nāth.
(3) „ Jiwand Singh.
(4) „ *Wāshāwāla*.
(5) *topkhāna* Buland Khān.

NOTE—No. (4) Did not join the Sutlej campaign; hence the rolls arranged here cover the period of 12 months from Phāgan to Māngh 1902 (March 1845—February 1846 A.D.).

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1901—Asūj 1902 ; folios 237.

GENERAL BISHAN SINGH.

(1) *palṭan* Sāhja Singh.[1]
(2) „ Fateh Singh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1901—Asūj 1902 ; folios 109.

GENERAL BAHADUR SINGH.[2]

(1) *palṭan* Sobha Singh.
(2) „ Hem Singh and Bāhādur Singh.
(3) „ Steinbach (*devi palṭan*).
(4) „ *Kashmīrwāla*.
(5) „ 3rd of Amīr Singh.
(6) *topkhāna* Ṣūrat Singh.
(7) „ „ Jawāla Singh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1901—Asūj 1902 ; folios 253.

GENERAL DHAUNKAL SINGH.

(1) *palṭan* Bhawāni Singh.
(2) „ Umāṇ Singh and Utam Singh.
(3) „ Jawāla Singh (*fateh palṭan*).
(4) „ Rām Singh, Lamba.
(5) *topkhāna* Bakhshīsh Singh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1901—Asūj 1902 ; folios 212.

GENERAL KÁHAN SINGH.

(1) *palṭan* 'Atar Singh.
(2) „ Bāj Singh.
(3) „ Basant Singh.
(4) „ Ghan Singh.
(5) *topkhāna* Nihāl Singh.
(6) „ „ Jamī'at Singh and Hāfiz Bakhsh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1901—Asūj 1902 ; folios 215.

GENERAL COURT.

(1) *palṭan* Jaimal Singh.
(2) „ Partāb Singh.

[1] In the rolls of the previous years it appeared as *palṭan* Dhanna Singh.

[2] In the rolls of the previous years this brigade appeared under the name of General Gurdit Singh.

(3) *palṭan* Karm Singh.
(4) „ Dhana Singh and Ratan Singh.
(5) *topkhāna* Fazl-i-'Ali.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1901—Asūj 1902 ; folios 197.

GENERAL RATAN SINGH, MÁN.

(1) *palṭan* Rachhpāl Singh.
(2) „ Ratan Singh.
(3) „ Ṣāhib Singh.
(4) „ Colonel Shām Singh.
(5) *topkhāna* Bāl Singh.
(6) Company *jażairchi.*

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1901—Asūj 1902 ; folios 220.

GENERAL GULÁB SINGH.

(1) *palṭan* Amīr Khān.
(2) „ Rām Sahāi.
(3) „ Mīr Jang 'Ali.
(4) „ Sujān Khān.
(5) *topkhāna* Āla Singh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1901—Asūj 1902 ; folios 190.

RANJODH SINGH, MAJÍTHÍA.[1]

(1) *palṭan* Pheru Singh.
(2) *topkhāna Hobath* Gulāb Singhwāla.
(3) *zamtúrakkhāna* Faiz Bakhsh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1901—Asūj 1902 ; folios 79.

GENERAL LÁL SINGH, MURÁRIYA.

(1) *palṭan Fateh Naṣīb.*
(2) „ *Koh Shikan.*
(3) „ Gurkha Kuldīp Singh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1901—Asūj 1902 ; folios 171.

GENERAL MAHTÁB SINGH.

(1) *palṭan* Zorawār Singh.
(2) „ Kazāk Singh.
(3) „ Basant Singh.
(4) „ Mehr Singh.
(5) *topkhāna* Partāb Singh.
(6) „ „ Sobha Singh.
(7) Company *jazairchi.*

NOTE.—No. (5) was formed by detaching 6 guns from *topkhāna* Jawāhir Singh, the remaining half was known by the name of *topkhāna* Mohr Singh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1901—Asūj 1902 ; folios 285.

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[1] In the rolls of the previous years the brigade appeared under the name of Sardar Lehna Singh.

General Mewa Singh, Majíthía.

(1) *palṭan* Bhawāni Singh, Choba.
(2) „ Khazān Singh.
(3) „ Panjāb Singh.
(4) „ Mathra Dās.
(5) *topkhāna* Mewa Singh.
(6) „ Mohr Singh.

Note.—No. (3) in the rolls of the previous years appeared as *palṭan* Fateh Singh and No. (5) was formed by detaching 6 guns from *topkhāna* Jawāhir Singh. No. (4) was raised fresh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1901—Asūj 1902 ; folios 281.

Rája Suchet Singh.

(1) *palṭan* Dharm Singh.
(2) *topkhāna* Karm 'Ali Shāh.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1901—Asūj 1902 ; folios 58

Bapu Rám Diyál.

The three companies of infantry, which in the rolls of the previous years were arranged with the series of miscellaneous companies, were in Asūj 1902 (October 1845) raised to the status of a full battalion commanded by Bāpu Rām Diyāl.

palṭan Bāpu Rām Diyāl.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1902—Asūj 1902 ; folios 38.

Company-há.

Group (i).

Group (*i*) relates to the pay rolls of miscellaneous companies of infantry comprising carbineers, *jazairchi*, and orderlies of the minister Jawāhir Singh ; folios 83.

Group (ii).

Under Group (*ii*) have been arranged pay rolls of guards quartered on Government buildings, etc. ; folios 18.

Group (iii).

Group (*iii*) relates to the pay rolls of the juvenile force* of orderlies, etc., of Mahārāja Dalīp Singh ; folios 70.

(ii) Pay rolls of Artillery.

Topkhána Jinsi.

(1) *ḍerah* Ilāhi Bakhsh (*see* under *Fauj-i-Khāṣṣ*).
(2) „ Amīr Chand.
(3) „ Bakhtāwar Khān.
(4) „ Muhammad Bakhsh.
(5) „ Fateh Singh and Mubārak Khān.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1901—Asūj 1902 ; folios 128.

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*In several cases where the details of parentage of the members of this force are given, we find that it was recruited from amongst the sons and relatives of the chiefs and other big officers of the state. In this respect, it, therefore, [illegible]

TOPKHÁNA ASPI (JAWÁHIR MAL.)

(1) ḍerah Ishwar Singh.
(2) „ Hari Singh and Gurmukh Singh.
(3) „ Mazhar 'Ali.
(4) „ Mewa Singh (*see* under Mewa Singh).
(5) „ Rustam Beg.

NOTE.—No. (2) in the rolls of the previous years appeared under the name of *topkhāna* Bhāg Singh. No. (5) was raised in Sambat 1902.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1901—Asūj 1902 ; folios 94.

TOPKHÁNA ASPI—*contd.*

(1) ḍerah Āla Singh (*see* under Gulāb Singh).
(2) „ Amīr Singh (Peshāwar and Hazāra Command)
(3) „ Bakhshīsh Singh (*see* under Dhaunkal Singh).
(4) „ Buland Khān („ „ Avitabile).
(5) „ Partāb Singh („ „ Mahtāb Singh).
(6) „ Jaimal Singh
(7) „ Jamī'at Singh („ „ Kāhan Singh).
(8) „ Jawāla Singh („ „ Bahādur Singh).
(9) „ Hīra Singh („ „ Mahtāb Singh).
(10) „ Sūrat Singh („ „ Bahādur Singh).
(11) „ Sikandar Khān.
(12) „ Fazl-i-'Ali (*see* under Court).
(13) „ Fateh Khān and Lāhaura Singh.
(14) „ Karm 'Ali Shāh (*see* under Suchet Singh).
(15) „ Kāhan Singh.
(16) „ Gulāb Singh (*see* under Ranjodh Singh)
(17) „ Lehna Singh (not traceable).
(18) „ Mohr Singh (*see* under Mewa Singh).
(19) „ Mewa Singh („ „ „ „).
(20) „ Nihāl Singh („ „ Kāhan Singh).
(21) „ Imām Shāh.
(22) „ Gardona (Gardner) Sāhib.
(23) „ Jaimal Singh.
(24) „ Kishan Singh and Amīr Singh.

NOTE.—No. (6) was formed by detaching 5 guns from *topkhāna* Fateh Khān and Lāhaura Singh. No. (22) was placed under Alexandar Gardner and formerly belonged to Rāja Dhiān Singh on whose death it was transferred to *campu-i-mu'alla*. No (24) was formed by detaching 5 guns from *topkhāna* Bakhtāwar Khān.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1901—Asūj 1902 ; folios 163.

ZAMBÚRAKKHÁNA.

(1) ḍerah 'Abdul Rahīm (papers not complete).
(2) „ Jai Singh.
(3) „ Faiz Bakhsh (*see* under Ranjodh Singh).

(4) *ḍerah* Muhammad Shah (papers not complete).
(5) „ Nihāl Singh.
(6) „ Khair 'Ali Khān.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1901—Asūj 1902; folios 90.

(iii) Pay rolls of Beldars, etc.

Under the above head have been arranged pay rolls of *sārbāns* and *beldārs* attached to the army; folios 45.

Bundle No. Aa 24 (ii).—Total folios 1,995; size $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$; written in *shikasta.*

Official-in-charge.—Bakhshi Bhagat Rām.

Date of rolls.—Kātik—Māṇgh 1902 (November 1845—February 1846 A. D.).

Contents.—The bundle contains pay rolls of (*i*) 53 battalions and few companies of infantry and 9 regiments of cavalry, (*ii*) 37 *ḍerahs* (units) of artillery and (*iii*) *beldārs* attached to the regular army. The papers have been arranged as follows :—

(*i*) Pay rolls of infantry and cavalry.
(*ii*) „ „ „ artillery including *topkhāna* and *zambūrakkhāna.*
(*iii*) „ „ „ *beldārs,* etc.

Remarks.—The pay rolls arranged in this bundle cover a period of four months from November 1845 to February 1846 which roughly corresponds to the time occupied by the first Sikh War. The details of the strength in the following pages have been given with a view to enable one to form some idea of the size of the brigades of the *khalsa* Army at the time of war.

The exact number of the regular troops that took part in the war is not known. The total strength of the regular army as borne on the rolls for the months of Kātik—Maṇgh 1902 stands at 70,721 men, being distributed over the three arms as thus :—

Infantry ...	... 53,962 men.
Cavalry ...	... 6,235 men.
Artillery (containing 316 guns + 267 swivels)...	10,524 men.

The following table, which gives the disposition of the army in Kātik—Maghar (November—December 1845 A.D.) may, however, be given below :—

Disposition of the troops in the months of Kātik—Maghar 1902.

(1)	Peshāwar and Hazāra ...	9,287 men.
(2)	Jasrota and Rámnagar ...	1,596 „
(3)	Lahore ...	9,754 „
(4)	Ferozepore ...	38,500 „
(5)	Phillaur ...	11,584 „

NOTE.—The above table has been worked out from the papers in bundle Ca 5 which contain the *taqdama* or salary estimate of the troops for the months of Katik and Maghar 1902.

Pay rolls of Infantry.

FAUJ-I-KHÁṢṢ.

(1) *palṭan* *Khāṣṣ* ... 812 men, salary Rs. 7,011 per month.

(2) „ Gurkha ... 693 men, salary Rs. 5,142 per month.

(3) „ Dewa Singh ... 824 men, salary Rs. 7,007 per month.

(4) „ Shām Sota ... 818 men, salary Rs. 7,277 per month.

(5) *rajman* Dragoon 1st ... 722 men, salary Rs. 16,590 per month.

(6) „ Grenadiers ... 716 men, salary Rs. 16,352 per month.

(7) *risālah* Shādi Lāl ... 184 men, salary Rs. 4,465 per month.

(8) *topkhāna* Ilāhi Bakhsh (30 guns). 813 men, salary Rs. 5,739 per month.

Date of rolls.—Kātik—Māṇgh 1902 (November 1845—February 1846 A. D.); folios 178.

GENERAL AVITABILE.

(1) *palṭan* Rūp Singh ... 936 men, salary Rs. 7,980 per month.

(2) „ Bhagat Singh ... 901 men, salary Rs. 7,370 per month.

(3) „ Jiwand Singh ... 870 men, salary Rs. 7,424 per month.

(4) „ *Wāshāwāla* (*see* Bundle No Aa 24 (*i*)).

(5) *rajman* Gobind ... 510 men, salary Rs. 10,906 per month.

(6) *topkhāna* Buland Khān (10 guns). 142 men, salary Rs. 1,270 per month.

(7) „ Rustam Beg (8 guns). 136 men, salary Rs. 1,280 per month.

Date of rolls.—Kātik—Māṇgh 1902; folios 106.

ARJAN SINGH.

(1) *palṭan* Utam Singh ... 660 men, salary Rs. 6,070 per month.

(2) „ Bhawāni Singh ... 495 men, salary Rs. 4,406 per month.

(3) „ Jawāla Singh ... 973 men, salary Rs. 8,200 per month.

(4) „ Rām Singh Lamba 997 men, salary Rs. 8,450 per month.

(5) *topkhāna* Bakhshīsh Singh (6 guns). 198 men, salary Rs. 1,530 per month.

Date of rolls.—Kātik—Māṇgh 1902 ; folios 93.

GENERAL BAHÁDUR SIṆGH.

(1) *palṭan Devi* ... 810 men, salary Rs. 6,531 per month.

(2) „ Sobha Singh ... 1,030 men, salary Rs. 8,310 per month.

(3) „ Bahādur Singh ... 1,066 men, salary Rs. 8,763 per month.

(4) „ *Kashmīrwāla* ... 800 men, salary Rs. 6,112 per month.

(5) *rajman* Nar Singh .. 556 men, salary Rs. 12,104 per month.

(6) *topkhāna* Ṣūrat Singh (6 guns). 204 men, salary Rs. 1,547 per month.

(7) „ Jawāla Singh (5 guns). 162 men, salary Rs. 1,203 per month.

Date of rolls.—Kātik—Māṇgh 1902 ; folios 130.

GENERAL RATAN SINGH, MÁN.

(1) *palṭan* Rachhpāl Singh ... 1,066 men, salary Rs. 8,270 per month.

(2) „ Ratan Singh ... 1,216 men, salary Rs. 10,021 per month.

(3) „ Ṣāhib Singh ... 951 men, salary Rs. 7,784 per month.

(4) „ Shām Singh ... 1,053 men, salary Rs. 8,336 per month.

(5) „ *jazairchi* ... 123 men, salary Rs. 782 per month.

(6) *topkhāna* Bāl Singh (19 guns). 463 men, salary Rs. 3,700 per month.

Date of rolls.—Kātik—Māṇgh 1902 ; folios 152.

GENERAL KÁHAN SINGH, MÁN.

(1) *palṭan* Bāj Singh, 1st ... 798 men, salary Rs. 7,003 per month.

(2) „ Bāj Singh, 2nd ... 771 men, salary Rs. 6,513 per month.

(3) „ Ghan Singh, 3rd ... 780 men, salary Rs. 6,862 per month.

(4) „ 'Atar Singh, 4th ... 791 men, salary Rs. 7,004 per month.

(5) *rajman Hazūri* ... 728 men, salary Rs. 15,600 per month.

(6) *topkhāna* Nihāl Singh (10 guns).	311 men, salary Rs. 2,270 per month.
(7) ,, Jaimal Singh (4 guns).	141 men, salary Rs. 1,290 per month.

Date of rolls.—Kātik—Māṇgh 1902 ; folios 133.

GENERAL COURT.

(1) *palṭan* Jaimal Singh ...	791 men, salary Rs. 10,804 per month.
(2) ,, Partāb Singh ...	809 men, salary Rs. 7,033 per month.
(3) ,, Bāl Singh and Karm Singh.	746 men, salary Rs. 6,360 per month.
(4) ,, Dhana Singh ...	714 men, salary Rs. 6,121 per month.
(5) *rajman Rām* ...	451 men, salary Rs. 9,510 per month.
(6) *topkhāna* Fazl-i-'Ali (12 guns).	423 men, salary Rs. 3,107 per month.

Date of rolls.—Kātik—Māṇgh 1902 ; folios 116.

GENERAL GULÁB SINGH.

(1) *palṭan* Amīr Khān ...	726 men, salary Rs. 7,054 per month.
(2) ,, Rām Sahāi ...	751 men, salary Rs. 6,900 per month
(3) ,, Sujān Khān ...	790 men, salary Rs. 7,460 per month
(4) ,, Mīr Jang 'Ali	752 men, salary Rs. 6,862 per month.
(5) ,, Fateh Singh[1] ...	568 men, salary Rs. 5,256 per month.
(6) *topkhāna* Āla Singh (11 guns).	336 men, salary Rs. 2,673 per month.

Date of rolls.—Kātik—Māṇgh 1902 ; folios 115.

GENERAL LÁL SINGH.

(1) *palṭan Fateh Nasīb* ...	924 men, salary Rs. 7,295 per month.
(2) ,, *Koh Shikan* ...	976 men, salary Rs. 7,251 per month.
(3) ,, Sahja Singh[2] ...	763 men, salary Rs. 6,188 per month.
(4) ,, Kuldīp Singh, Gurkha..	Stationed in Peshawar.

[1] In rolls of previous years it appeared under General Bishan Singh.

[2] In rolls of the previous years it appeared under General Bishan Singh. Of No. (4) the rolls will be found in Bundle No. Aa 24 (i).

(5) *risālah* Lāl Singh ...	148 men, salary Rs. 3,310 per month.

Date of rolls.—Kātik—Māṇgh 1902 ; folios 96.

RANJODH SINGH, MAJĪTHĪA.

(1) *palṭan* Pheru Singh ...	880 men, salary Rs. 6,020 per month.
(2) *topkhāna Hobath* (11 guns).	367 men, salary Rs. 2,826 per month.
(3) *zambūrakkhāna* Faiz Bakhsh.	95 men, salary Rs. 975 per month.

Date of rolls.—Kātik—Māṇgh 1902 ; folios 39.

GENERAL MAHTĀB SINGH.

(1) *palṭan*, 1st ...	828 men, salary Rs. 7,084 per month.
(2) " Kazāk Singh ...	815 men, salary Rs. 6,912 per month.
(3) " Basant Singh...	876 men, salary Rs. 7,768 per month.
(4) " Mehr Singh ...	839 men, salary Rs. 7,270 per month.
(5) *jazairchi* ...	27 men, salary Rs. 219 per month.
(6) *rajman Akāl* ...	754 men, salary Rs. 16,120 per month.
(7) *topkhāna* Sobha Singh (13 guns).	415 men, salary Rs. 3,035 per month.
(8) " Partāb Singh (12 guns).	260 men, salary Rs. 1,980 per month.

Date of rolls.—Kātik—Māṇgh 1902 ; folios 152.

GENERAL MEWA SINGH.

(1) *palṭan*, 1st ...	946 men, salary Rs. 7,909 per month.
(2) " 2nd ...	932 men, salary Rs. 7,890 per month.
(3) " 3rd ...	890 men, salary Rs. 7,136 per month.
(4) " Mathra Dās ...	1,023 men, salary Rs. 6,804 per month.
(5) " Tahl Singh[1] ...	723 men, salary Rs. 5,005 per month.
(6) *topkhāna* Mewa Singh (14 guns).	491 men, salary Rs. 3,427 per month.

[1] It was raised in Asūj 1902 (October 1845 A.D.)

Date of rolls.—Kātik—Māṇgh 1902 ; folios 138.

UMAN SINGH.[1]

(1) *palṭan* 1st ... 700 men, salary Rs. 6,322 per month.

(2) „ 2nd ... 357 men, salary Rs. 3,100 per month.

Date of rolls.—Kātik—Māṇgh 1902 ; folios 43.

JĪWAN SINGH.[2]

(1) *palṭan* Gauhr Singh ... 975 men, salary Rs. 6,210 per month.

(2) „ Lakha Singh ... 898 men, salary Rs. 5,922 per month.

(3) „ *Sher Dal* ... 501 men, salary Rs. 3,800 per month.

Date of rolls.—Kātik—Māṇgh 1902 ; folios 60.

RÁJA SUCHET SINGH.

(1) *palṭan* Dharm Singh ... 913 men, salary Rs. 7,681 per month.

(2) *topkhāna* Karm 'Ali Shah (6 guns) 160 men, salary Rs. 1,304 per month.

Date of rolls.—Kātik—Māṇgh 1902 ; folios 27.

RÁM DIYÁL.

palṭan Rām Diyāl ... 600 men, salary Rs. 4,173 per month.

Date of rolls.—Kātik—Māṇgh 1902 ; folios 17.

COMPANY-HÁ.

Group (i).

Group (*i*) relates to the pay rolls of miscellaneous companies of infantry comprising orderlies, *jazairchīs* and matchlockmen, etc. ; folios 70.

Group (ii).

Group (*ii*) relates to the pay rolls of companies of infantry placed as guards on several Government buildings ; folios 12.

Group (iii).

Group (*iii*) relates to the pay rolls of company *tiflān* or the juvenile force of Mahārāja Dalīp Singh ; folios 33.

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[1] Battalions placed under Umāṇ Singh were raised in Asūj 1902 (October 1845 A. D.).

[2] Battalions Nos. (1) and (2) were raised in Asūj 1902 (October 1845 A.D.) and No. (3) was called back from Kashmīr.

Group (iv).

Under the above head have been arranged pay rolls of men detached from several infantry and cavalry regiments; folios 59.

(ii) Pay rolls of Artillery.

TOPKHÁNA JINSI.

(1) *ḍerah* Ilāhi Bakhsh (*see* under *Fauj-i-Khāṣṣ*).
(2) „ Amīr Chand (15 guns) ... 468 men, salary Rs. 3,341 per month.
(3) „ Bakhtāwar Khān (8 guns) ... 282 men, salary Rs. 2,306 per month.
(4) „ Muhammad Bakhsh (8 guns) 250 men, salary Rs. 2,136 per month.
(5) „ Mubārak Khān (23 guns) ... 697 men, salary Rs. 50,049 per month.

Date of rolls.—Kātik—Māṇgh 1902; folios 71.

TOPKHÁNA ASPI (JAWÁHIR MAL).

(1) *ḍerah* Ishwar Singh (12 guns) ... 454 men, salary Rs. 3,340 per month.
(2) „ Mazhar 'Ali Beg (7 guns) ... 229 men, salary Rs. 1,176 per month.
(3) „ Gurmukh Singh (8 guns) ... 284 men, salary Rs. 2,148 per month.
(4) „ Rustam Beg (*see* under Avitabile).
(5) „ Mohr Singh (6 guns) ... 206 men, salary Rs. 1,726 per month.
(6) „ Mewa Singh (*see* under Mewa Singh).

Date of rolls.—Kātik—Māṇgh 1902; folios 42.

TOPKHÁNA ASPI—(*contd.*)

(1) *ḍerah* Ála Singh (*see* under Gulāb Singh).
(2) „ Amīr Singh (Peshāwar and Hazāra Command).
(3) „ Imām Shāh (11 guns) ... 372 men, salary Rs. 2,588 per month.
(4) „ Bakhshīsh Singh (*see* under Arjan Singh).
(5) „ Buland Khān („ „ Avitabile).
(6) „ Bāl Singh („ „ Ratan Singh).
(7) „ Partāb Singh („ „ Mahtāb Singh).
(8) „ Jamī'at Singh („ „ Kāhan Singh).
(9) „ Jaimal Singh („ „ Bundle No. Aa 24 (*i*).)
(10) „ Jawāla Singh („ „ Bahādur Singh).
(11) „ Hira Singh and Sobha Singh. („ „ Mahtāb Singh).

(12)	*ḍerah*	Ṣūrat Singh (*see* under Bahādur Singh).	
(13)	„	Sikandar K͟hān ... (15 guns)	319 men, salary Rs. 3,172 per month.
(14)	„	Fazl-i-'Ali (*see* under Court).	
(15)	„	Fateh Khān and... Lāhaura Singh (7 guns)	264 men, salary Rs. 2,657 per month.
(16)	„	Karm 'Ali Shāh (*see* under Rāja Suchet Singh).	
(17)	„	Kishan Singh and Amīr Singh (7 guns).	269 men, salary Rs. 2,323 per month.
(18)	„	Gulāb Singh (*see* under Ranjodh Singh, Majīthīa).	
(19)	„	Gardona (Gardner) Ṣāhib (8 guns)	266 men, salary Rs. 2,280 per month.
(20)	„	Nihāl Singh (*see* under Kāhan Singh).	

Date of rolls.—Kātik—Māṇgh 1902 ; folios 57.

ZAMBŪRAKK͟HĀNA.

(1)	*ḍerah*	'Abdul Rahīm and Bāl Singh	47 men, salary Rs. 431 per month.
(2)	„	Faiz Bak͟hsh (*see* under Ranjodh Singh).	
(3)	„	Fateh Dīn and Muhammad Shah.	76 men, salary Rs. 864 per month.
(4)	„	Nihāl Singh ...	145 men, salary Rs. 1,780 per month.
(5)	„	Jai Singh ...	74 men, salary Rs. 916 per month.
(6)	„	K͟hair 'Ali K͟hān ...	58 men, salary Rs. 751 per month.

Date of rolls.—Kātik—Māṇgh 1902 ; folios 21.

(iii) Pay roll of Beldars, etc.

Under the above head have been arranged pay rolls of *beldārs* and *sārbāns* attached to the army ; folios 35

Bundle No. Aa 25 (i).—Total folios 3,796 ; size $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$; written in *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Bak͟hshi Bhāg Mal.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1902—Māṇgh 1903 (March 1846–February 1847 A.D.).

Contents.—The bundle contains pay rolls of (*i*) 34 battalions and few companies of infantry, (*ii*) 7 *ḍerahs* (units) of artillery, (*iii*) clerical establishment attached to the army office and (*iv*) *beldārs* and *sārbāns*, etc. Papers in the bundle have been arranged as follows :—

(*i*) Pay rolls of infantry.
(*ii*) ,, artillery.
(*iii*) ,, *mutasaddis.*
(*iv*) ,, *beldārs*, etc.

Remarks.—By the terms of the treaty, which in March 1846 closed the first Sikh War, Mahārāja Dalīp Singh had engaged to reduce the Sikh army to 25 battalions of regular infantry, 12,000 cavalry, and surrender all the guns which were pointed against the British army. Immediately, therefore, when the peace terms were signed the reduction of the army was taken in hand and the result was that by the end of February 1847 A.D. the strength of the regular army was brought down to 35,547 men, distributed over 28 battalions of infantry, 4 regiments of cavalry and 17 *ḍerahs* (units) of artillery.

(i) Pay rolls of Infantry.

(1)	*palṭan*	Khāṣṣ.	*Fauj-i-Khāṣṣ*; folios 66.
(2)	,,	Gurkha.	
(3)	,,	Dewa Singh.	
(4)	,,	Shām Sota.	
(5)	,,	Ajodhya Parshād; folios 166.	
(6)	,,	Umāṇ Singh; folios 142.	
(7)	,,	Bishan Singh; folios 158.	
(8)	,,	*Washāhwāla*; folios 126.	
(9)	,,	Buddh Singh, Mān	Buddh Singh, Mān; folios 230.
(10)	,,	Bahādur Singh.	
(11)	,,	Bhawāni Singh.	Bhawáni Singh; folios 110.
(12)	,,	Bāl Singh.	
(13)	,,	No. 1.	General Gurdit Singh; folios 137.
(14)	,,	No 2.	
(15)	,,	No. 3.	
(16)	,,	No. 4.	
(17)	,,	Mahtāb Singh; folios 28.	
(18)	,,	Rāja Suchet Singhwāla; folios 40.	
(19)	,,	Rachhpāl Singh; folios 124.	
(20)	,,	Ratan Singh, Mān; folios 136.	
(21)	,,	Rām Diyāl; folios 94.	
(22)	,,	Kāhan Singh.	General Kāhan Singh; folios 331.
(23)	,,	Bāj Singh.	
(24)	,,	Ghan Singh.	
(25)	,,	'Atar Singh.	

(26)	*palṭan*	*Shamsher Mukhi.*	General Cortlandt ; folios 368.
(27)	„	*Sherdal.*	
(28)	„	*Sūraj Mukhi.*	
(27)	„	Colonel Rām Sahāi.	Gulāb Singh ; folios 346.
(28)	„	Mīr Jang 'Ali.	
(29)	„	Sujān Khān.	
(30)	„	Amīr Khān.	

(31) „ Kuldīp Singh, Gurkha ; folios 125.
(32) „ *Fateh ;* folios 158.
(33) „ *Fateh Nasīb ;* folios 95.
(34) „ Partāb Singh Pattīwāla ; folios 117.

NOTE.—The pay rolls of *fauj-i-khāṣṣ* ; regiments under Buddh Singh, Mān, and also those under Mahtāb Singh and Gulāb Singh cover only two months from Phāgan 1902 to Chet 1903, whereas the pay rolls of the remaining battalions with slight variations will be found to cover the period noted below. No. (8) will subsequently appear as *palṭan kātār mukhi.*

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1902—Maghar 1903. 1845-6

COMPANY-HÁ.

Group (i).

Pay rolls of 6 companies of infantry comprising matchlockmen, carbineers, the *jazairchīs*, etc. ; folios 161.

Group (ii).

Pay rolls of miscellaneous companies of infantry serving as guards placed over Government buildings and in attendance on big officials ; folios 12.

Group (iii).

Pay rolls of the juvenile force of Mahārāja Dalīp Singh ; folios 150.

(ii) Pay rolls of Artillery.

(1) *ḍerah* Megh Rāj.
(2) „ Bāl Singh.
(3) „ Sūrat Singh.
(4) „ Jai Singh.
(5) „ Mit Singh.
(6) „ Ilāhi Bakhsh (*hāzirān* only).
(7) „ Kāhan Singh (*hāzirān* only).

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1902—Māngh 1903 ; folios 350.

(iii) Pay rolls of Mutasaddiyan.

Under the above head have been arranged pay rolls of the *mutasaddiyān* (clerical establishment) of the army head office including the offices of the Chief Bakhshi and the Record Department ; folios 37.

NOTE.—Total strength of the establishment was 105 men whose monthly salary amounted to Rs. 5,700.

(iv) Pay rolls of Beldars, etc.

Pay rolls of 2 companies of *beldārs* and 4 of *sārbāns* or camel-drivers attached to the regular army; folios 88.

Bundle No. Aa 25 (ii).—Total folios 274; size $6\frac{3}{4}'' \times 5\frac{3}{4}''$; written in a mixed *shikasta*.

Date of rolls.—Poh—Māṇgh 1903 (January—February 1847 A.D.)

Official-in-charge—Bakhshi Bhāg Mal.

Contents.—The bundle contains (*i*) pay rolls of 2 battalions of infantry and one company of Sappers placed under General Mahtāb Singh, (*ii*) account of *bhatta* allowance and (*iii*) miscellaneous papers covering minor heads of account. The papers in the bundle have been arranged as follows:—

(*i*) Pay rolls of infantry.
(*ii*) *bhatta*.
(*iii*) Miscellaneous.

Remarks.—The force placed under Mahtāb Singh was cantoned at Pind Dādan Khān and Shāhpur. It comprised 2 battalions of infantry and one campany of Sappers, whose total strength amounted to 2,200 men.

(i) Pay rolls of Infantry.

GENERAL MAHTĀB SINGH.

(1) *palṭan* Partāb Singh.
(2) „ *katār mukhi.*
(3) Company *safar mīna.**

Date of rolls.—Poh—Māṇgh 1903 (January—February 1847 A.D.); folios 70.

(ii) Bhatta.

Returns of *bhatta* allowance granted to officers and men sent to Bannu and Tonk; folios 6).

(iii) Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous papers relating to—

(*i*) expenditure incurred in connection with the removing of Kāhan Singh's artillery from Peshāwar to Lahore. The items relate to the purchase of fodder and other rations for horses and bullocks.:
(*ii*) *roznāmcha taqsīm*:
(*iii*) despatches, etc.; folios 128.

Bundle No. Aa 26 (i).—Total folios 2,891; size $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$; written in *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Bakhshī Bhāg Mal.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1903—Asūj 1904 (March—October 1847 A.D.).

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*NOTE.—*safar mīna* is a corrupted form of sappers and miners.

Contents.—This bundle contains pay rolls of (*i*) 22 battalions and few companies of infantry, (*ii*) 14 *dehras* (units) of artillery, (*iii*) establishment of the army office, (*iv*) *beldārs* and *sārbāns*, (*v*) the bullock-drivers, and (*vi*) miscellaneous papers. The contents of the bundle have been arranged as follows:—

(*i*) Pay rolls of infantry.
(*ii*) „ „ „ artillery.
(*iii*) „ „ „ *mutasaddiyān*.
(*iv*) „ „ „ *beldārs* and *sārbāns*.
(*v*) „ „ „ *kāmās*, or bullock-drivers.
(*vi*) Miscellaneous papers covering *āin* and *rū-ba-kāri*.

(i) Pay rolls of Infantry.

(1) *paltan* Ajodhya Parshād; folios 143.
(2) „ Umāṇ Singh (*házirán* only); folios 45.
(3) „ *katār mukhi*. } General Cortlandt; folios 280.
(4) „ *sūraj mukhi*. }
(5) 2 companies of Sappers. }
(6) *paltan* Ghan Singh; folios 55.
(7) „ Bishan Singh; folios 116.
(8) „ *Rām Ghaul*[1]; folios 96.
(9) „ *Sher Dal*; folios 122.
(10) „ Bahādur Singh; folios 82.
(11) „ Kuldīp Singh; folios 117.
(12) „ Dewa Singh; folios 78.
(13) „ Rām Diyāl; folios 88.
(14) „ Rachhpāl Singh; folios 90.
(15) „ Mohr Singh; folios 41.
(16) „ Dhāṛa Singh; folios 89.
(17) „ Partāb Singh; folios 92.
(18) „ *Fateh*; folios 95.
(19) „ No. 1 } Kāhan Singh, Mān; folios 193.
(20) „ No. 2. }
(21) „ No. 3. }
(22) „ No. 4. }

NOTE.—The pay rolls of battalions Nos. 1, 2, 7, 8, 9 and 11 cover the period of full twelve months from Phāgan 1903 to Māngh 1904; whereas those of the remaining battalions with slight variations relate to the period noted below.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1903 – Asūj 1904.

COMPANY-HÁ.

Group (*i*).

Pay rolls of miscellaneous companies of infantry placed as guards over Government buildings, etc.; folios 56.

Group (*ii*).

Pay rolls of the Juvenile force of Mahārāja Dalīp Singh; folios 47.

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[1] It was a battalion of irregulars commanded by Sardār Sher Singh Attārīwāla.

Group (iii).

Pay rolls of a company of foot soldiers serving as escort of Dīwān Ajodhya Parshād, who was deputed by the *darbār* to mark the boundary line between the Kashmīr and Lahore States; folios 17.

HÁZIRÁN.

Pay rolls of the *hāzirān* or those who were left in charge of the lines at head-quarters when the respective battalions they belonged to were removed to Peshāwar and other cantonments in the country; folios 28.

(ii) Pay rolls of Artillery.

(1) *ḍerah* Amīr Chand.
(2) ,, Canara (Canora) Ṣāhib.
(3) ,, Hāfiz Bakhsh.
(4) ,, Sultān Mahmūd Khān (*hāzirān* only).
(5) ,, Gulāb Singh.
(6) ,, Bāl Singh.
(7) ,, Ishwar Singh.
(8) ,, Tāra Singh.
(9) ,, Nūr Dīn.
(10) ,, Ilāhi Bakhsh.
(11) ,, Bakhshīsh Singh.
(12) ,, Jai Singh.
(13) ,, Mazhar 'Ali Beg (*hāzirān* only).
(14) ,, *ghubār khāna*.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1903—Asūj 1904; folios 673.

(iii) Pay rolls of Mutasaddiyan.

Pay rolls of the clerical establishment attached to the head office of the regular army; folios 25

(iv) Pay rolls of Beldars and Sarbans.

Pay rolls of one company of *beldārs* and 4 of *sārbāns* attached to the regular army; folios 100.

(v) Pay rolls of Kama-ha.

Pay rolls of bullock-drivers attached to the magazine department under charge of Lāla Jawāhir Mal, *dārogha*; folios 60.

(vi) Miscellaneous.

Papers relating to miscellaneous subjects including orders, *aīn* and *rū-ba-kārī* issued by the Darbār Council in consultation with Sir Henry Lawrence in regard to rules laid down for *bhatta* allowance, etc.; folios 63.

NOTE.—*rū-ba-kārī* is an order or communication addressed by an official to an equal

Bundle No. Aa. 26 (ii).—Total folios 1,638 ; size $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$.

Official-in-charge.—Bakhshi Bhāg Mal.

Date of rolls.—Kātik 1903—Maghar 1904 (November 1846—December 1847 A.D.).

Contents.—This bundle contains pay rolls of (*i*) 9 battalions of infantry, (*ii*) 7 *ḍerahs* (units) of artillery, and (*iii*) miscellaneous papers relating to *jam' kharch* and *roznāmcha* accounts. Papers in the bundle have been arranged as follows :—

(*i*) Pay rolls of infantry.
(*ii*) „ „ „ artillery.
(*iii*) Miscellaneous.

(i) Pay rolls of Infantry.

(1) *palṭan* Amīr Singh ; folios 110.
(2) „ Amīr Khān ; folios 116.
(3) „ Ratan Singh ; folios 127.
(4) „ Rām Sahāi ; folios 81.
(5) „ Mīr Jang 'Ali ; folios 121.
(6) „ Sujān khān ; folios 115.
(7) „ Mehr Singh ; folios 33.
(8) „ Kāhan Singh ; folios 93.
(9) „ *Fateh Nasīb ;* folios 20.

Date of rolls.—Kātik 1903—Chet 1904 (November 1847—April 1848 A D.)

(ii) Pay rolls of Artillery.

(1) *ḍerah* Ilāhi Bakhsh.
(2) „ Jai Singh.
(3) „ Mazhir 'Ali Beg.
(4) „ Fateh Khān and Lāhaura Singh.
(5) „ Āla Singh.
(6) „ Bakhshīsh Singh.
(7) „ Kāhan Singh.

Date of rolls.—Kātik 1903—Maghar 1904 ; folios 248.

NOTE.—Of Nos. (6) and (7), the rolls cover from Phāgan 1903 to Asūj 1904 (March 1847—October 1848 A. D.).

(iii) Miscellaneous.

JAM' KHARCH.

Papers relating to the *jam' kharch* account of the troops stationed in Peshāwar between Kātik 1903—Asūj 1904 (November 1847—October 1848 A.D.) ; folios 106.

ROZNĀMCHA TAQSĪM.

roznāmcha papers relating to the disbursement of pay to the troops stationed in Peshāwar ; folios 368.

Bundle No. Aa. 26 (iii).—Total folios 577 ; size 7″×5½″ ; written in *shikasta*. Writing is blurred and rendered illegible.

Date of rolls.—Hāṛ—Maghar 1904 (July—November 1847 A.D.)

Official-in-charge.—Bakhshi Bhāg Mal.

Contents.—This bundle contains (*i*) pay rolls of a division of regular army commanded by General Cortlandt and (*ii*) miscellaneous papers relating to minor heads of accounts concerning that division. The contents of the bundle have been arranged as follows :—

(*i*) Pay rolls of Cortlandt's division.
(*ii*) Miscellaneous papers.

Remarks.—The division commanded by Cortlandt comprised 4 battalions of infantry, 3 troops of artillery and one company of sappers. The entire force numbering 4,452 men was cantoned at Bannu and Tonk on the Frontier.

(i) Pay rolls of General Cortlandt's Brigade.

(1) *palṭan* Colonel Badri Nāth.
(2) „ *Sūraj Mukhi.*
(3) „ Ghan Singh.
(4) „ Mehr Singh.
(5) *topkhāna* Canara (Canora) Ṣāhib.
(6) „ Fazl-i-'Ali.
(7) „ Sultān 'Ali Khān.
(8) Company *safar mīna.* Sappers & Miners

Date of rolls.—Hāṛ—Asūj 1904 (July—October 1847 A. D.) ; folios 272.

NOTE.—Of Nos. (1) and (2), the rolls cover six months from Hāṛ to Maghar 1904.

(ii) Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous papers relating to the following sub-heads of accounts :—

(1) *bhatta* allowance to troops moved to Bannu.
(2) *amānat* and *kasrāt.*
(3) Disbursement of salary and deductions ; folios 305.

Bundle No. Aa 27.—Total folios 1,403 ; size 7½″×5″ ; written in *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Bakhshī Bhāg Mal.

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1904—Māṇgh 1905 (March 1848—February 1849 A. D.).

Contents.—The bundle contains pay rolls of (*i*) 3 complete battalions and other miscellaneous companies of infantry, (*ii*) artillery, (*iii*) the clerical establishment of the army office, (*iv*) *beldārs*, etc., and (*v*) the descriptive-

rolls of several regiments of cavalry. Papers in the bundle have been arranged as follows :—

(*i*) Pay rolls of infantry.
(*ii*) „ „ „ artillery.
(*iii*) „ „ „ *mutasaddiyān*.
(*iv*) „ „ „ *beldārs*.
(*v*) *chihra* or descriptive-roll.

(i) Pay rolls of Infantry.

(1) *palṭan* Ajodhia Parshād ; folios 72.
(2) „ Dhāṛa Singh ; folios 57.
(3) „ *Sher Dal* ; folios 119.

Date of rolls—Phāgan 1904—Māṇgh 1905 (March 1848—February 1849 A.D.).

TIFLĀṆ ARDALY MAHĀRĀJA SĀHIB.

Pay rolls of the juvenile force of Mahārāja Dalīp Singh ; folios 71.

ISAP KHĀN ROHILLA.

Pay rolls, descriptive-rolls and discharge lists of the Rohilla sepoys placed under Isap Khān ; folios 90.

SIPĀH GOBINDGAṚH.

Pay rolls of the force garrisoned in the fort of Gobindgarh at Amritsar between Asūj—Phāgan 1905 (October 1848—March 1849 A.D.) ; folios 44.

HĀZIRĀN.

Pay rolls of the *hāzirān* (those left in charge of the lines at head-quarters) from the following battalions of infantry :—

(1) *palṭan* Amīr Khān.
(2) „ Buddh Singh.
(3) „ Bishan Singh.
(4) „ Rām Sahāi.
(5) „ *Fateh*.
(6) „ Gurkha.
(7) „ *Khāṣṣ*.
(8) „ Rachhpāl Singh.
(9) „ Ratan Singh.
(10) „ Bhūp Singh.
(11) „ Mīr Jang 'Ali.
(12) „ Cortlandt.
(13) „ „
(14) „ Rām Diyāl.
(15) „ *Rām Ghaul*.
(16) „ Partāb Singh ; folios 203.

(ii) Pay rolls of Artillery.

(1) *ḍerah* Amīr Chand.
(2) „ Sukha Singh.
(3) „ Ilāhi Ba<u>kh</u>sh.
(4) „ Sultān Mahmūḍ <u>Kh</u>ān.
(5) „ Ishwar Singh.
(6) „ Bāl Singh.
(7) „ Nūr Dīn.
(8) „ Mazhar ʿAli Beg.

(3)–(8): (*Hāzirān* only.)

Date of rolls.—Phāgan 1904 – Māṇgh 1905 ; folios 131.

HÁZIRÁṆ.

Pay rolls of the ʿ*amla* or followers of several *ḍerahs* of artillery who were left at head-quarters when the gunners were sent on command ; folios 56.

(iii) Pay rolls of Mutasaddiyan.

Pay rolls of the establishment attached to *ba<u>kh</u>shī<u>kh</u>āna* and other offices of the regular army ; folios 20.

(iv) Pay rolls of Beldars, etc.

Pay rolls of the *beldārs* and *sārbāns* attached to army ; folios 46.

(v) Chihra Sowaran.

Descriptive-rolls and muster-rolls of several regiments of cavalry ; folios 564.

PART II.

IRREGULAR CAVALRY.

Introductory remarks.

The irregular cavalry of Ranjīt Singh may be divided into two parts,—the one comprising the contingents supplied by the *jāgīrdārs* or fief-holders and the other the *ghorcharāh* force paid directly from the State Treasury.

In the former class, the grantees had to furnish efficient and well-equipped troopers whenever required by the State, the number of the horses maintained being determined by the value of the fief. On the day of the *Dasahra*, every *jāgīrdār* was required to present himself at the general review when a strict muster of his contingent was taken by the Mahārāja in person. The services of these *sowārs*, however, were being put in constant requisition throughout the year either to chastise a refractory chief or to realize revenues from defaulting *zamīndārs*, etc.

The salaried *ghorcharāhs* constituted the standing cavalry force. The old system of feudal levies was unconsciously yielding place to the new method of standing armies. A bare outline of the change may be given below.

History.

In the earliest stages of the rise of the *khālsa* every Sikh soldier could get himself enrolled in the national army and fight under the banner of any chief. This army (*dal khālsa*) was convoked by the *akālīs*[1] of Amritsar at times of national peril. It was, in fact, a force which temporarily united individual plunderers into an army against a common foe. The soldiers were paid out of a common fund to which all contributed by plunder, and they disbanded as soon as the purpose for which they were convened was achieved. In such a state of things, the personal tie between the soldier and the chief was but weak, and we constantly find Sikh soldiers of the period transferring allegiance from one chief to another. Towards the end of the 18th century, however, we find a tendency on the part of some chiefs to keep an organised band of soldiers around them.

By about 1770 A.D. we find that the more important chiefs had established themselves into the well-known twelve independent *misls* of the Panjab. These chiefs had each his own territory, treasure and followers, and each *misl* became, in fact, a miniature kingdom.

[1] The *akālis* were a body of warrior priests who held charge of the temple at Amritsar.

As the Durrāni Kingdom of Kābul became more and more enfeebled by internal strife, the Sikhs no longer apprehended any serious danger to their faith from that quarter, and not only did the national spirit of co-operation, which had marked their early rise, begin to vanish but these chiefs were soon engaged in mutual jealousies and quarrels. It became important for the chiefs, therefore, to maintain their military strength. The soldier was still paid out of the plunder in successful raids, but as gradually the soldiery began to get portions of the lands they had helped to conquer, they began to regard themselves as partners with their chief, and consequently the sentiments of loyalty and allegiance became stronger.

Side by side with this, another important change was going on. In the early days of their rise, the entire *khālṣa* was a camp of fighting men, and any Sikh who possessed adequate proficiency in arms could and did become a member of the *dal khālṣa* and claim his share of the spoil. As the *misldārs* established their power, a large number of these people took to ploughing and other peaceful occupations, and some protection of property and person was secured. The soldier became a distinct unit of society and the militant *khālṣa* was transformed into a professional soldier.

We thus see three clear stages in this evolutionary process. First we have the *khālṣa* soldier fighting for his religion and being remunerated out of a common fund raised by plunder. In the second stage he is fighting both for religion and for plunder under the banner of a chieftain of his own choice and still being paid out of the spoils of conquest. Lastly, we see that he has adopted fighting as a profession, that is, as a means of livelihood.

It was at about this time that Ranjit Singh appeared on the scene and by his great natural talents gave a definite form and direction to these movements. He perceived that if he could not abolish the custom of granting fiefs for military service, he should discourage it wherever possible. He preferred a regularly paid standing army to a band of followers loosely associated by vague hopes of plunder, and, accordingly, early in his reign he raised a regiment of salaried *ghoṛchaṛāh sowārs*. A few years later he raised another regiment known as that of the *khāṣṣ orderlies*. These two regiments served as a nucleus of the standing cavalry which subsequently swelled into a large army.

The general body of the *ghoṛchaṛāhs* was classified as the *ghoṛchaṛāh khāṣṣ* and the *misldārs*. The former comprised only one regiment which was exclusively recruited from amongst the noble families of the province, while the latter term, *misldār*,

denoted those smaller chiefs who, on the overthrow of their independent power, took up service under Ranjīt Singh with their respective bands of horsemen. Those whom he dispossessed of their lands and property he thought himself bound to compensate and to provide for. To those who were of peaceable disposition he granted a small cash allowance, while the chieftain and his trained warriors were readily taken over into the army. In fact, the major portion of Ranjīt Singh's irregular cavalry was the outcome of this line of policy.

The troops of the Rāmgaṛhia Sardārs and those of Milkha Singh Thepuria formed two big *ḍerahs* or divisions and the followers of the subordinate chiefs were amalgamated *en bloc* to the *chahāryāri* and the Orderly Corps.

Organisation.

The irregular cavalry is, in the *khālṣa darbār* records, variously designated as the *ghoṛchaṛāh fauj*, *sowāri fauj* and *fauj be-qawā'id*. The last of these designations was probably given to distinguish it from the *qawā'id-dān* or regular army and appears more appropriate in as much as it explained its character and constitution.

Be-qawā'id literally means that which follows no prescribed rules, and since this branch of the army did not accept the introduction of European methods of military drill and discipline, which were enforced by the Mahārāja with full vigour in his regular army, the *ghoṛchaṛāhs* were known as the *be-qawā'id fauj*.

There was neither any system of regimentation in its ranks, nor was the entire irregular force placed under any one man holding the chief command. This force was divided into several *ḍerahs*, each of which formed a complete unit.

Ordinarily a *ḍerah* had on its regimental staff one Commander[1]— although with no specified rank—assisted by one subordinate officer and clerical establishment consisting of a *wakīl*, a writer and a pay *munshi*. The chief drummer or *dhauṇsa nawāz* and the ensign or *nishānchi* were also borne on the list of the staff officers. To each *ḍerah* was invariably attached one *granthi* or reader of the Sikh scriptures.

A *ḍerah* itself was formed of several subordinate groups, technically called *misls*. Each *misl* was composed of a band of horsemen who, being usually members of one clan, joined the army in company under the leadership of their chief, and the

[1] His pay and position may be said to have depended on the strength of the *ḍerah* placed under his command. There were officers getting Rs. 5,000, Rs. 3,000, Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 800 a year.

chief ever afterwards continued to act as the company officer when this group was incorporated into any particular *ḍerah*.

A *misl*, therefore, like the company in a regiment, was a subordinate unit of the *ḍerah*, though it had no resemblance with the latter in other respects. These *misls* had neither a fixed or uniform strength nor were they sub-divided into sections. The strength of a *misl* varied from 15 to 70, sometimes even more.

In Sambat 1879 (1822 A.D.) these *ḍerahs* were grouped into several bigger divisions, each of which was placed under the control of a noble of high rank.

Misar Dīwān Chand, Jam'dār Khushhāl Singh, Sardār Lehna Singh, Majīthīa, Rāja Suchet Singh, the Sindhānwālia and the Attārīwāla Sardārs each commanded a division—the Mahārāja himself being the *generalissimo* of the army. This type of organization, it may be remarked, kept intact the spirit of clannish union and its old tendency of fighting under the immediate command of a natural leader, while it did not deny to the *misldār* the lessons of co-operation which the unity of a supreme command otherwise imparts.

Composition.

On closely examining the names of the troopers and their sub-castes, as given in the pay rolls, it appears that the irregular cavalry was mostly composed of the Jāt Sikhs inhabiting the Doābs in the Central Panjab, the Hindu Rājpūts of Jammu and Kāngṛa hills and the Muhammadan Rājpūts occupying the present Jhelum and Gujar Khān tracts. The Pathāns, Khatrīs and Datta Brahmins also appear in the army lists, but the Rājpūts and Jāts remained the predominant element.

Pay.

The irregular cavalry was composed very largely of land-holders and *jāgīrdārs*. Their pay and emoluments were comparatively higher than those of the members of the regular army.

In the beginning, the Mahārāja, following the traditional practice, paid them by *jāgīrs* to the value of Rs. 300—Rs. 400 per annum per trooper. But gradually as their number increased and the practice of cash payment became more common, the salary of a trooper ranged between Rs. 250—Rs. 300 a year to start with, and out of this sum he had to provide for himself and his horse.

Ranjīt Singh, it may be remarked, secured this fine material at a comparatively cheap cost—as it was not so much for his pay that a man joined the *ghoṛchaṛāh* ranks as for the love of fighting and the dignity attached to this branch of the army.

Strength. Strength of the irregular cavalry at various periods of the Sikh rule may be given as:—

Name of ruler.	*Strength.*		*Expenditure on annual salary.*		*Average per head.*
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Mahārāja Ranjīt Singh (1838 A.D.)	10,795	*jāgīr*	6,36,146	31,68,714	293·5
		Cash	25,32,568		
(2) Mahārāja Kharak Singh and Kanwar Nau Nihāl Singh (1840 A.D.)	11,769	*jāgīr*	6,54,454	35,15,383	298·6
		Cash	28,60,929		
(3) Mahārāja Sher Singh (1842-43 A.D.)	14,383	*jāgīr*	7,09,448	14,18,840	307·2
		Cash	37,09,392		
(4) Mahārāja Dalīp Singh—					
(i) Rājā Hīra Singh (1844 A.D.)	15,770	*jāgīr*	7,22,683	46,06,420	292·1
		Cash	38,83,737		
(ii) Sardār Jawāhir Singh (1845-46 A.D.).	19,100	*jāgīr*	7,67,247	58,27,597	305·1
		Cash	50,60,350		

General remarks. The *ghorcharāh fauj* of Ranjīt Singh represented the upper classes of society. It was recruited and officered from amongst the relatives and followers of those independent chiefs whom the Mahārāja had brought under subjection.

In his early days they were the right hand men of Ranjīt Singh and conquered for him the rich provinces of Jammu, Kāngra, Multān and Kashmīr. In the most desperate ventures, where the tactics of his reformed or regular army failed, the bold and fearless *ghorcharāhs* often saved the situation. By their desperate courage they had earned for themselves a name, and for Ranjīt Singh a kingdom.

The proud bearing of a *ghorcharāh*—when riding his noble steed with his long tapering bamboo lance bending in the air and his silver-bossed shield rattling against his sword and pistol—won for him the admiration of every one who saw him. Baron Hugel—a Prussian traveller, who visited Ranjīt Singh's court in 1836—speaks of this cavalry in the following terms:—I requested leave to inspect them (the *ghorcharāhs*) and never beheld a finer nor a more remarkably striking body of men. Each one was dressed differently, and yet so much in the same fashion that they all looked in perfect keeping. The handsome Rāja Suchet Singh (commander of one of the biggest divisions) was in a similar costume, and reminded me of the time when the fate of empires hung on the point of a lance, and when the individual whose bold heart beat fearlessly under his steel breastplate was the sole

founder of his fortunes. The strange troop before me was peculiarly Indian. The uniform consisted of a velvet coat or gaberdine, over which most of them wore a shirt of mail. Others had this shirt made to form a part of the tunic. A belt round the waist, richly embroidered in gold, supported the powder-horn, covered with cloth of gold as well as the Persian *katār* and the pistol which many of them carried in addition to those weapons. Some wore a steel helmet, inlaid with gold, and surmounted with *kalgi* or black heron's plume ; others wore a cap of steel, worked like a cuirass in rings. The left arm is often covered from hand to the elbow with a steel cuff inlaid with gold. The round Sikh shield hangs on the back fastened with straps across the chest, a quiver at the right side and a bow slung at the back being carried as part of the equipment ; a bag made in the belt holds the balls, and a tall bayonet, frequently ornamented with gold, held in the right hand when the man is on foot and carried over the shoulder when in the saddle, completes the dress."

SUMMARY CATALOGUE.

Part II of the volume deals with the following four bundles pertaining to the pay rolls of the irregular cavalry. Out of these four, one contains pay rolls and other miscellaneous papers relating only to *ḍerah khāṣṣ* and the remaining three to those of the entire cavalry for a period of four years and six months from Chet 1901 to Bhādoṇ 1905 (April 1844—September 1848 A.D.). The pay rolls for the previous years, *i. e.*, from Sambat 1869 to 1900 (1811—1843 A.D.)—as explained in the introductory note—will be dealt with in volume II of the series. Here, too, some attempts have been made at presenting a connected account of this branch of the army, by way of adding short introductory notes to various *ḍerahs* (regiments) comprising the *ghoṛchaṛah fauj*. These notes are based, partly on the earlier pay rolls and partly on the invaluable works of Massy and Griffin (Chiefs and Families of Note in the Punjab) and Sohān Lāl (*'umdat-ul-tawārīkh*).

Bundle No. Ab 1.—Total folios 2,300; size $7\frac{3}{4}'' \times 5\frac{1}{4}''$; written in a mixed *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Dīwān Dīna Nāth.

Date of rolls.—1892—Hāṛ 1902 (1835—July 1846 A. D.).

Contents.—The bundle contains pay rolls and other miscellaneous papers pertaining to *ḍerah khāṣṣ*. The contents of the bundle have been arranged as follows :—

(*i*) *barāwurd taqsīm talab.*
(*ii*) *khulāṣa barāwurd.*
(*iii*) *taqdama.*
(*iv*) *taqsīm in'ām.*
(*v*) *jam' kharch tahwīl Rāja Hīra Singh.*
(*vi*) *zambūrakkhāna.*

Remarks.—The full designation of the regiment was *ḍerah farzand khāṣṣ Rāja Hīra Singhwāla* and was more popularly known by its abbreviated title of *ḍerah khāṣṣ.*

This regiment was evolved out of a nucleus of some 5 companies of Rājpūt troopers recruited by Ranjīt Singh from amongst the Dogras of Jammu when he annexed this tract to his Kingdom of Lahore. In Sambat 1874 (1877 A. D.) these Jamwāl Rājpūts, as they were called, were detached from the general body of the *ghoṛchaṛāh sowārs* and organised into a smaller body of 261 strong known as the *ḍerah jamwālāṇ*. It then formed part of the force placed under Misr Dīwān Chand, *zafar jang*, on whose death in July 1825 it was placed under the command of Sardār Lehna Singh, Majīthia. In 892 (1836 A. D.) the command was given to Rāja Hīra Singh and 5 more companies of Sikh troopers were added, raising its strength to 723 men. Thenceforward the regiment came to be known as the *ḍerah khāṣṣ* as it was no longer composed of the Jamwāl Rājpūts exclusively.

Rāja Hīra Singh, the first commander of the *ḍerah*, was a great favourite of Ranjīt Singh and was styled by him as *"farzand khāṣṣ."* In

fact Hira Singh was from very childhood taught to address the Mahārāja as *bāpū* (father). His father, Rāja Dhiān Singh, was one of the three Dogra brothers—Rāja Gulāb Singh and Suchet Singh being the other two—who, entering the Mahārāja's service in comparatively humble capacities, rose to the position of the greatest influence and power at the Lahore Court by personal address and ability. The part they played during the eight years after the death of Ranjīt Singh forms an important chapter in the Sikh history, and is too well known to be detailed here.

Hīra Singh was very carefully brought up by his father, Dhiān Singh, and his constant attendance at Court made him fully conversant with the policy of the Mahārāja. Early in Sambat 893 (1836 A. D.) Jasrota and the sorrounding hill districts were placed under his administration, and he was given an independent command in this regiment. He was thus trained and prepared for the future struggle in which he took an important part. When his father, Rāja Dhiān Singh, was murdered by the Sindhānwālia faction in September 1843 A.D. Hīra Singh, by a display of remarkable courage, skill and eloquence, won the army to his side and succeeded in establishing his position as *wazīr* in his father's place. But soon after he lost popularity with the army for placing an implicit faith in his adviser Pandit Jala who was disliked equally by the Rāni, the Sardārs and the army. On 25th January 1845 the minister and his tutor while trying to make away for Jammu were slain by the troops and their heads publicly exhibited at the gates of the city.

As Hīra Sīngh gained power the strength of the regiment shows a corresponding increase in number. From a nucleus of 261 *sowārs* in 1874 (1817 A. D.) it rose to 723 in Sambat 1892 (1835 A. D.). In Sambat 1896 (1839 A. D.) 8 other *ḍerahs* of Sikh *misldārs* were incorporated into the regiment, thus raising its strength to 1,377 men with an annual salary of Rs. 4,41,392. Mahārāja Sher Singh and Rāja Hīra Singh still further added to its numbers and increased the pay till in Sambat 1901 (1844 A. D.) the strength is recorded at 2,089 men whose annual salary amounted to Rs. 7,51,768.

(i) Barawurd taqsim.

Under the above head have been arranged the detailed pay rolls of the *ḍerah*. They are arranged in 11 separate sets,—each covering a period of one year—from 1892 to 1902 (1835—45 A.D.) ; folios 1,778.

(ii) Khulasa barawurd.

The papers arranged under the above head are the abstracts of pay returns of *ḍerah k͟hāṣṣ* from Sambat 1893 to 1899 (1836—42 A. D.) ; folios 143.

(iii) Taqdama

Under the above head have been arranged papers relating to the estimates of annual salary of *ḍerah k͟hāṣṣ* from Sambat 1893 to 1896 (1836—39 A.D.) ; folios 77

(iv) Taqsim in'am.

Under the above head have been arranged lists detailing the distribution of money gifts to the members of the *ḍerah* on the accession of Mahārāja Dalīp Singh ; folios 25.

(v) Jam' kharch.

Under the above head have been arranged statements of *jam' kharch* account pertaining to the *ḍerah khāṣṣ* from Sambat 1893 to 1902 (1836—1845 A. D.) ; folios 178.

(vi) Zamburakkhana.

Under the above head have been arranged details of pay, etc., of the swivel guns attached to the *ḍerah khāṣṣ*; folios 99.

Bundle No. Ab. 2.—Total folios 3,315 ; size 7½" × 5"; written in a mixed *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Dīwān Amar Nāth.

Date of rolls.—Chet 1901—Haṛ 1902 (March 1844—July 1845 A. D.).

Contents.—This bundle contains pay rolls of (*i*) 16 *ḍerahs* of irregular cavalry and (*ii*) 8 *ḍerahs* of artillery. The contents of the bundle have been arranged as follows :—

(*i*) Pay rolls of cavalry.

(*ii*) „ „ „ artillery covering *zambūrkkhāna*.

Remarks.— During the period covered by the rolls, the ministry of Rāja Hīra Singh was overthrown and Sardār Jawāhir Singh had stepped in his place. Jawāhir Singh had personally never been popular with the army, but by a dint of continuous series of bribes and concessions, he contrived to hold on to his office for 8 months. These bribes in the official phraseology appear under the charming name of *in'āms*. A detailed account of their occasional distribution will be found as a sequel to the pay rolls of each of the above *ḍerahs*.

The number of the troopers as borne on the rolls by the end of July 1845 stands at 17,621 men whose annual salary in cash and *jāgīr* amounted to Rs. 54,24,500.

These rolls have been arranged in two sets,—(*i*) from Chet to Phāgan 1901 (March 1844—February 1845 A. D.) and (*ii*) from Chet 1902 to Haṛ 1902 (March—July 1845 A. D.)

(i) Pay rolls of Cavalry.

ḌERAH GHOṚCHAṚÁH KHÁṢṢ.

This regiment of *ghoṛchaṛāh khāṣṣ*, more popularly known as the regiment of the *baṛa ghoṛchaṛāhs*, was raised early in the beginning of the Mahārāja's reign and was recruited exclusively from amongst the noble families of the province. It was the Mahārāja's earliest attempt to create something in the nature of a standing army and may be looked upon as an important step in the devolution of the feudal military system. The object of its creation seems to have been on the one hand to have a body of faithful and trained warriors round the person of the Mahārāja, and on the other to draw the scions of noble families to the Court.

The aristocratic character of the regiment was more or less maintained almost to the end, and it continued to be regarded as the Mahārāja's finest cavalry regiment, composed as it was of the flower of the chivalry and nobility of the time. The regiment, like that of the *Akāli Nihangs*, enjoyed a great reputation for valour and often turned the scales when fortunes of battle seemed wavering. It distinguished itself in many desperate ventures and was engaged in almost all the battles of the Sikh period. It displayed great valour and resource at the battle of Peshāwar (the hardest fought battle of the Northern campaign), at Attock and again at Chiliānwāla.

For gallantry, organisation and reputation it compares favourably with the Pretorian guards of the Roman emperors and the old Guard of Napoleon in more modern times.

On its constitution in Sambat 1869 (1812 A. D.) Dīwān Kishan Chand and Sardār Gulāb Singh Kapta were appointed its commandants. The former was succeeded on his death in Phāgan 1886 (March 1830 A.D) by his nephew, Dīwān Devi Sahāi, who was thus elevated from his command in the *ḍerah Pindīwāla*. Devi Sahāi continued to command the *ghorcharāh* regiment till the corps was finally disbanded in Sambat 1906 (1849 A. D.) on the transfer of the government to the British. It will thus be seen that this prize post remained in the family throughout.

Of the two commandants, it appears that Devi Sahāi rose high in the service of the State and had served in different military and diplomatic capacities. Besides the part he took in several campaigns as commander both of the *ḍerah Pindīwāla* and of the *ghoṛchaṛāhs* he was employed on other important diplomatic missions. In Sambat 1894 (1837 A. D.) he was sent to Bombay in charge of the Embassy despatched there by the Mahārāja to meet the English and also " to acquire a knowledge of that province with special regard to its military and mercantile resources." In Sambat 1901 (1844 A. D.) he was appointed collector on the frontiers of Bannu-Tonk. Again in Phāgan 1902 (February 1846 A. D.) he was appointed on the body formed to consider the terms of the treaty executed between the British Government and the " State of Lahore " which closed the first Sikh War. In the same year he was employed with Sardār 'Atar Singh and Misar Rūp Lal as representative of the *Khālṣa Darbār* to demarcate the boundary line of the territory ceded to the British on the Kāngra side as a result of this treaty.

Strength.—From its strength of 800, as it stood in the beginning, it gradually rose to 1,320 during the lifetime of Ranjīt Singh. Mahārāja Sher Singh, Rāja Hīra Singh and Sardār Jawāhir Singh added about 300 more, thus raising the numbers to 1,600 men, whose annual salary amounted to Rs. 6,20,000.

Date of rolls.—Chet 1901—Hāṛ 1902 (April 1844—July 1845 A.D.) ; folios 551.

ḌERAH KHĀṢṢ.

For the history and other services of the regiment see Bundle No. Ab 1.

Date of rolls—Chet 1901—Hāṛ 1902 ; folios 387.

ḌERAH ARDALYĀṆ.

As a result of his disappointment at Multān in 1812 A. D. Ranjīt Singh set about re-organising his army. He accordingly added to the number of

his irregular cavalry and raised a regiment of select orderlies (*ardaly k͟hāṣṣ*), about 500 strong. To this nucleus were added several other regiments of the same name as they were raised from time to time.

The members of the Orderly Regiment, besides their military duties, were frequently employed on executive work of collecting taxes and presents.

In the beginning the regiment was commanded by Mahtāb Singh Bahādur Nagria and on his death in Sambat 1877 (1820 A. D.) he was succeeded by his brother, Bhīma Singh, who retained this post for 25 years, till the regiment was finally disbanded with the entire *k͟hālṣa* army.

For his honesty, faithfulness and loyalty, Bhīma Singh seems to have won the confidence of the Mahārāja. He was very frequently entrusted with the work of carrying State *dastaks* or orders to different chiefs and *sardārs*, and was honoured with *k͟hil'ats* on almost every occasion for executing his functions to the entire satisfaction of the Mahārāja. In Sambat 1887 (1830 A.D.) he was appointed to collect the revenues of Kashmīr and also to report in detail on the general condition of the country.

He joined service on Rs. 2,500 a year and in Sambat 1901 (1845 A. D.) he was drawing Rs 6,000 a year, being the pay of a full General.

Early in Sambat 1874 (1817 A. D.) the Mahārāja raised two more regiments of orderlies and tacked them on to this *ḍerah*. Again in Sambat 1879 (1822 A. D.) when Jam'dār K͟hushhāl Singh received command of a division of irregular army, a number of other companies of troopers were added *en bloc* to this regiment and henceforth it came to be treated as one big *ḍerah*.

Under Mahtāb Singh this regiment rendered conspicuous service in the sieges of Attock and Multān. It also took part in the battle of Mankera and again in 1823 A. D. formed part of the division commanded by Jam'dār K͟hushhāl Singh in the Peshāwar campaign.

Strength.—From its strength of 500, as it stood in the beginning, it swelled, by subsequent additions of other regiments, to 2,000 in Sambat 1894 (1837 A.D.), a little before the Mahārāja's death. Under Mahārāja Sher Singh, Hīra Singh and Jawāhir Singh it witnessed considerable additions to its strength till in Sambat 1902 (1845 A.D.) we find the number recorded at 2866 men whose annual salary amounted to Rs. 9,20,000.

Date of rolls.—Chet 1901—Hāṛ 1902 ; folios 567.

ḌERAH NAULAKHA.[1]

Ḍerah Naulakha was the collective name given to a number of companies of troopers cantoned in the vicinity of Naulakha and placed *en masse* under Rāja Suchet Singh. It was also more popularly known as *ḍerah chahāryāri*.

The thirty-two companies composing this *ḍerah* in Sambat 1879 (1822 A. D.) were raised at different dates though grouped into one big regiment for the first time in that year. As new companies were raised from time to time they were incorporated into this *ḍerah* till their number reached 55 within the next twelve years.

[1] These rolls pertain to Naulakha K͟hurd, whereas those relating to Naulakha *Kalān* have not been traced.

In Sambat 1892 (1835 A. D.) it was accordingly split up into two sections—*Naulakha Kalān* and *Naulakha Khurd*—the former being placed under Suchet Singh's Lieutenant Rāi Kesri Singh.

The Commander Rāja Suchet Singh was the youngest of the three Dogra brothers. The eldest Gulāb Singh had charge of their treasure, troops, cannons and fortresses at Jammu, while Dhiān Singh by virtue of his office of Prime Minister wielded immense influence and power at Court, and the gallant and handsome Suchet became the idol of the cavalry.

In 1843 A. D when his nephew, Hīra Singh, succeeded to the *wazārat*, Suchet Singh who had not been on the best of terms with him repaired to Jammu for the time being. But as he had a staunch supporter in Rāni Jindāṇ he began to cherish hopes of the *wazārat* himself. Accordingly when in 1844 A. D the news of estrangement between Hīra Singh and the army reached Jammu, Suchet Singh set forth to supplant his nephew in the good graces of the troops. But Hīra Singh, who was a clever intriguer, had already promised large bribes to the army and on Suchet Singh's arrival it declined to support him. A secret warning was conveyed to Suchet Singh, but the gallant Dogra rashly determined not to draw back. In spite of repeated warnings from the minister, he refused to retrace his steps to the hills. He was at last deserted by many of his own followers and fell fighting.

Strength.—The strength of the corps is recorded at 1,690 men in Sambat 1880 (1823 A. D.) and within the next twelve years it swelled to 2,674 by additions *en bloc* of a number of companies raised from time to time. In Sambat 1902 (1845 A.D.) again, as a result of considerable additions under the governments of Mahārāja Sher Singh, Hīra Singh and Jawāhir Singh, the numbers rose to 4,192 whose annual salary amounted to Rs. 11,70,496.

Date of rolls.—Chet 1901—Hāṛ 1902 ; folios 239.

DERAH RÁMGAṚHIA.

The *Rāmgaṛhīa Misl* was one of the most powerful of the Sikh confederacies in the latter half of the eighteenth century. Under the leadership of Sardār Jassa Singh, the confederacy gradually increased its possessions and influence. Even after the death of this leader in 1803 A.D. Ranjīt Singh, who was rapidly gaining in power and had already given proof of his future greatness, began to covet the Rāmgaṛhia territory. However, not feeling strong enough to break down its power at this stage, Ranjīt Singh made friends with Jodh Singh who had succeeded his father, Jassa Singh, in the leadership of the *misl.* Jodh Singh did not possess the mettle of his father and consented to fight under the banner of Ranjīt Singh, and like his other vassals received *khil'ats* for meritorious services on several occasions from the Mahārāja. The confederacy thus ceased to exist as an independent power from 1804 A. D., although its possessions remained intact for another 12 years. In 1816 A D., when Jodh Singh died, his sons were stripped of even this vestige of power. They were given small pensions and their territory annexed to the kingdom of Lahore. Their small force of 210 men was taken into the Mahārāja's service.

The regiment retained its old name, though a few years after its transfer Ranjīt Singh nearly doubled its strength by the addition of troopers from

different *ḍerahs*. This force was at first placed under General Misar Dīwān Chand, on whose death in 1824 A.D. it was merged into a larger one commanded by Sardār Lehna Singh, Majīthia.

Strength.—During the lifetime of Ranjīt Singh it did not witness any considerable additions to its strength which is recorded at 448 men. Mahārāja Sher Singh, Rāja Hīra Singh and Sardār Jawāhir Singh each added to its numbers, and in the pay rolls of Sambat 1902 (1845 A. D.) it is recorded at 740 men whose annual salary amounted to Rs. 2,30,000.

Date of rolls.—Chet 1901—Hāṛ 1902 ; folios 192.

Ḍerah Pindīwála.

The first pay rolls of this regiment commence in Bisākh 1878 (May 1821 A. D.) when the force kept by Sardār Jīwan Singh was transferred to the service of the State. Jīwan Singh was the son of Sardār Milkha Singh Thepuria, once the most powerful of the Sikh chiefs. His territory extended round Rāwalpindi, yielding him a revenue of about 3 lacs of rupees. On his father's death in 1804 A.D. Jīwan Singh yielded to the rising power of Ranjīt Singh and consented to fight under his banner. Jīwan Singh himself died in 1815 A.D. and Ranjīt Singh, desirous of having a more direct control over Rāwalpindi on account of its strategic position, commanding as it did the north-western route into India, annexed the territory to the Kingdom of Lahore and transferred the small force of 280 men into his own service.

Besides the addition of few troopers, Ranjīt Singh did not effect any change in the constitution of the regiment and the old officers of Jīwan Singh were allowed to retain their command.

Dīwān Rādha Kishan was one of the earliest commanders of the regiment, and Griffin has ascribed to him the distinction of being the first to scale the walls of the Attock fort when it was besieged by the Mahārāja's armies.

Devi Sahāi, son of Rādha Kishan, and Lāla Dās Mal continued to hold command for several years. In the end of Sambat 1886, when Devi Sahāi was promoted to the command of the *ghoṛchaṛāh k͟hāṣṣ* regiment, on the death of his uncle, Dīwān Kishan Chand, Radha Kishen's second son. Bishan Dās, was appointed commander of the *ḍerah* and continued to hold it till the final dissolution of the regiment in 1849 A.D.

As remarked elsewhere in these notes, the distinguished officers of this branch of the army were frequently employed on civil and administrative posts under the Government and Dīwan Bishan Dās for two years *i.e.* Sambat 1887 and 1888, is said to have held the post of the collector of revenues of Rāwalpindi in addition to his military duties.

The regiment in the beginning formed part of the force placed under Sardār 'Atar Singh Sindhānwālia and then under his brother Lehna Singh. But in 1848 A. D. when the Sindhānwālia Sardārs were overpowered in the struggle with Rāja Hīra Singh and their *jāgīrs* confiscated, this regiment was placed under Sardār 'Atar Singh Sindhānwālia.

Strength.—In the beginning the strength of the regiment is recorded at 300 men with an annual salary of Rs. 1,00,275. Later on, a number of Sindhānwālia troopers, who had been granted *jāgīrs* in the district of Pindīgheb, were amalgamated

to this regiment together with a *ḍerah* of the *Akâli Nihangs*, added *en bloc*. Again in 1843, as the result of change in the command, the Kāliānwāla contingent was also made to form part of the regiment—raising its strength to 1,060 men whose annual salary amounted to Rs. 2,38,121.

Date of rolls.—Chet 1901—Hāṛ 1902 ; folios 315.

ḌERAH SINDHÁNWÁLIA.

This regiment should not be taken to include the contingents supplied by the Sindhānwālia Sardārs. It was composed of troops paid directly by the State but placed in common with the feudal levies of the Sindhānwāliās under Sardār Amīr Singh and subsequently under his sons Lehna Singh and Shamsher Singh. The Sindhānwāliās on account of their close relation with Mahārāja Ranjīt Singh possessed immense wealth and influence in the country. Sardār Amīr Singh, the uncle of Ranjīt Singh, accompanied him in his earliest expeditions, and his sons, Budh Singh and 'Atar Singh, specially made their mark in Peshāwar and other frontier campaigns—the former for his skilful generalship and the latter for his courage and bravery. On his father's death in 1827 Lehna Singh, who was specially in the good books of the Mahārāja, assumed the charge of the family estates and retained command of the regiment till he was killed in September 1843 in his struggle with Rāja Hīra Singh. Their family estates were confiscated by Hīra Singh, but Shamsher Singh, who was at Peshāwar and did not join the struggle, was confirmed in his own share of the property and was given the command of this *ḍerah*.

Strength.—In Sambat 1902 (1845 A.D.) the strength of the regiment is recorded at 536 men whose annual salary amounted to Rs. 1,48,836.

Date of rolls.—From Chet 1901—Hāṛ 1902 ; folios 137.

ḌERAH SHÁM SINGH, ATTÁRÍWÁLA.

This regiment formed that portion of the Attārīwāla contingent which was directly paid by the State—the remaining being maintained by Sardār Nihāl Singh himself out of the service *jāgīrs* granted him by the Mahārāja.

It was formed for the first time in 1808 A. D. when about 150 *sowārs* from the Attārīwāla contingent were taken over in the direct pay of the Government.

Sardār Nihāl Singh with his contingent rendered conspicuous service in most of the earlier campaigns of Ranjīt Singh. On his death in 1818 his son, Sardār Shām Singh, assumed the command of the regiment under whom it distinguished itself signally at Multān, Kashmīr, Peshāwar and Mudki during the first Sikh War where Shām Singh fell sword in hand and pierced with seven bullets.

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*Lehna Singh, for his distinguished action at the fort of *Shabqadar*, had won the good graces of Ranjīt Singh. On hearing the news of Lehna Singh's having successfully defended the fort against the fearful Afghan odds, the Māhāraja is said to have remarked—"Lehna Singh has done what could be expected of only an experienced general though he (Ranjīt Singh) had always regarded him a mere child."—Pages 389 ***Roznamcha Ranjīt Singh***, by Sohan Lāl, Part III.

Further on page 401 the author says that in recognition of these services the title of *ujjal dīdār, nirmal buddh, Sardār bawakar* Sardar Lehna Singh *hizbar-i-jang* was conferred upon him. Griffin's Chiefs and Families of Note in the Punjab does not mention the last words *hizbar-i-jang* in the title.

The Attārīwāla Sardārs, both father and son, were very brave and gallant soldiers, and in the words of Sir Lepel Griffin "no Sikh Sardār, excepting the Sindhānwāliās, stood so high in the Mahārāja's favour as the Attārīwālās."

Strength.—Starting with 155, the strength of the regiment reached 204 men after some additions to its number by Mahārāja Sher Singh and Sardār Jawāhir Singh and in Sambat 1902 (1845 A. D.) its annual salary is recorded at Rs. 67,211.

NOTE.—The regiment as such was disbanded at the first general muster in Phāgan 1902 (March 1846 A. D.)

Date of rolls.—(Not complete) roughly from Chet 1901 to Hāṛ 1902; folios 72.

ḌERAH GURMUKH SINGH LAMBA.

This regiment first came into existence in 1808 A.D. when, on the death of Nar Singh Chamiārīwāla, his troopers were placed under Sardār Gurmukh Singh. Gurmukh Singh was one of the most famous of the Mahārāja's generals and joined almost all the campaigns of Ranjīt Singh and his successors. In 1788 A. D., when he was eight years old, Sardār Mahāṉ Singh selected him a play-fellow and companion of his son, Ranjīt. He outlived his playmate (and subsequent master) having served him and his descendants most loyally. A detailed account of the military services of the Sardār would embrace the history of all the Sikh Wars. Suffice it to say, that he joined in almost all of them and served with distinction and credit.

Strength.—The regiment started with 60 men and only 20 more were added during the lifetime of the Mahārāja. Rāja Hīra Singh, however, afterwards doubled its strength by transferring troopers from several other *ḍerahs*. In the pay rolls of Sambat 1903 (1846 A. D.) its strength is recorded at 193 men whose annual salary amounted to Rs. 58,800.

NOTE. The regiment as such was disbanded at the first general muster in Phāgan 1902 (March 1846 A.D.)

Date of rolls.—Chet 1901—Hāṛ 1902; folios 74.

ḌERAH RÁJA LÁL SINGH.

This regiment, also known as *ḍerah Mahārāja Sher Singh*, comprised 19 *misls* or companies of troopers, for the first time grouped together to form one regiment at the close of the Mahārāja's reign in Sambat 1900 (1843 A. D.) The regiment was designated as *ḍerah Rāja Lāl Singh*—perhaps so called because it had among its subordinate units one company of 100 troopers known by that name. Rāja Lāl Singh, son of Misar Jassa Mal—the *toshākhānia* of Ranjīt Singh—entered service in the humble capacity of a clerk in the treasury. He gradually rose to a position of some importance, and in 1843 A. D. on the death of Misar Beli Rām he was promoted to the office of the chief treasurer by Rāja Hīra Singh. His influence, however, increased under the next Minister, Sardār Jawāhir Singh, and on the death of the latter succeeded him to the *wazārat*. He was appointed one of the commanders of the Sikh troops during the first Sikh War. In 1846 he was charged with treason in connection with the rebellion of the Kashmīr Governor, Shaikh Imām-u'd-dīn, and banished from the country.

The command of the regiment was given to Sardār Kāhan Singh Kuhāria—a veteran soldier and officer of note who had distinguished himself in several actions on the frontiers of Bannu, Tonk and Peshāwar, commanding a wing of the *chahāryāri ḍerah* under Rāja Suchet Singh.

Strength.—The strength of the regiment is recorded in Sambat 1901 (1844 A. D.) at 1,050 men whose annual salary amounted to Rs. 3,26,928.

NOTE.—Between Chet 1902—Hāṛ 1902 (April—July 1845 A. D.) it appears that there was a considerable addition to its strength. In the rolls for the month of Sāūwan- Bhādon (August 1845 A.D.) the numbers recorded stand at 2,120 men whose annual salary amounted to Rs. 6,21,683. Pay rolls of the intervening period have not been traced.

Date of rolls.—Chet—Phāgan 1901 ; folios 252.

ḌERAH MŪL RĀJIA.

In the pay rolls of the earlier years the regiment appears under the designation of *ḍerah sāhibzāda buland iqbāl* (Prince Khaṛak Singh) so called because in the beginning it formed the contingent supplied and maintained by the heir-apparent Khaṛak Singh. The pay rolls of the regiment commence in the year Sambat 1877 (1820 A. D.).

It was then commanded by Dīwān Shām Singh who was succeeded by his Lieutenant, Munshi Mūl Rāj, in Sambat 1879 (1822 A D.). It was probably after the name of its commandant, Mūl Rāj, that the regiment was afterwards probably known as *ḍerah Mūl Rājia*. From Sambat 1881 (1824 A.D.) the pay rolls of the regiment are not to be found in the record till we come to the year 1842 A.D. when after the demise of Mahārāja Khaṛak Singh it was placed under one Sardār Miyāṇ Singh. Again in 1902 (1845 A.D.) Sardār Nar Singh Aimūwāla, a relative of the Minister Jawāhar Singh, was appointed commander of the *ḍerah*.

Strength.—This regiment did not witness any considerable additions to its strength. Mahārāja Sher Singh and Rāja Hīra Singh added about 60 troopers to the original number and raised its strength to 614 whose annual salary amounted to Rs. 1,85,800.

Date of rolls.—Chet 1901—Hāṛ 1902 ; folios 150.

ḌERAH FATEH SINGH JOGI.

The regiment as such came into existence in Sambat 1901 (1844 A.D.) when 4 companies of troopers having been detached from different *ḍerahs* were formed into one regiment and placed under Fateh Singh Jogi.

Strength.—In the rolls of 1844-45 A.D. the strength of the regiment is recorded at 224 men whose annual salary amounted to Rs. 67,800.

Date of rolls.—Chet ~~1901—~~ Hāṛ 1902 ; folios 55.

ḌERAH ĀĪN-UL-MULK IMĀM-U'D-DĪN.

The *ḍerah* was more popularly known by the name of "*ghoṛchaṛāh Nau Nihāl Singh.*" The 200 troopers comprising this *ḍerah* served as bodyguard of Prince Nau Nihāl Singh and on the latter's death were placed under Sheikh Imām-u'd-Dīn, Governor of Kashmīr.

Strength.—220 men, whose annual salary amounted to Rs. 66,000.

Date of rolls.—Chet 1901—Hāṛ 1902 ; folios 55.

Ḍerah Sardār Mangal Singh.

This regiment was raised towards the end of Sambat 1901 (1844 A. D.) during the time of Sardār Jawāhir Singh and placed under the command of Sardār Mangal Singh. The commander Mangal Singh was a scion of the old Rāmgaṛhia family. He had seen service in various capacities before his appointment to the command of this regiment. He fought in the Peshāwar campaign and distinguished himself in the battle of Jamrūd in 1837 A.D. Two years later he was sent to the Kāngṛa Territory as assistant to Sardār Lehna Singh Majīthīa and during the absence of that Chief at Peshāwar, he was placed in charge of the hill forts and was active in the suppression of the insurrection of 1840 A.D. The Sardār did not take part in the Sikh Wars as he was chiefly employed on administrative duties in Kāngṛa.

The regiment was disbanded in March 1846 A.D. along with few others.

Strength.—470 men, whose annual salary amounted to Rs. 1,36,000.

Date of rolls.—Māṇgh 1901—Hāṛ 1902 ; folios 64.

Ḍerah Sardār Jawāhir Singh.

This company of 25 orderly troopers were raised in Sambat 1901 (1844 A. D.) by Sardār Jawāhir Singh as his bodyguard.

Strength.—25 men whose annual salary amounted to Rs. 8,450.

Date of rolls.—Māṇgh 1901—Asūj 1902 ; folios 5.

Ḍerah Miyāṇ Bokan Khān.

Miyāṇ Bokan Khān was the chief of the Mahārāja's *khāṣṣ* stud.

NOTE.—In Māṇgh 1902 (February 1846 A.D.) as the result of retrenchment 36 men were discharged from service and the remaining 66 were incorporated into the *ḍerah Mahārāja Sher Singh* commanded by Sardār Kāhan Singh Kuhāria.

Strength.—102 men, whose annual salary amounted to Rs. 35,800.

Date of rolls.—Chet 1901—Hāṛ 1902 ; folios 19.

(ii) Pay rolls of Artillery.

Zambūrakkhāna.

Under the above head have been arranged pay rolls of the following 7 *ḍerahs* (units) of swivel guns attached to various *ḍerahs* of irregular cavalry :—

1) *ḍehra* Nihāl Singh (97 swivels)—150 men, salary Rs. 1,913 per month.

(2) ,, Bahādur Singh (62 swivels)—94 men, salary Rs. 825 per month.

(3) ,, Kāhan Singh (16 swivels)—27 men, salary Rs. 244 per month.

(4) ,, Sardār 'Atar Singh (20 swivels)—40 men, salary Rs. 347 per month.

(5) *ḍerah* Jai Singh (45 swivels)—79 men, salary Rs. 952 per month.

(6) „ Faiz Ba<u>kh</u>sh (53 swivels)—101 men, salary Rs. 1,050 per month.

(7) „ Jalāl-u'd-Dīn (49 swivels)—79 men, salary Rs. 920 per month.

Date of rolls.—Chet 1901—Hāṛ 1902 ; folios 60.

Bundle No. Ab 3.—Total folios 2,610 ; size $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$; written in a legible *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—(Name not given.)

Date of rolls.—Sāṇwan—Phāgan 1902 (August 1845—March 1846 A.D.).

Contents.—The bundle contains pay rolls and discharge lists of (*i*) 17 *ḍerahs* of irregular cavalry and (*ii*) few troops of artillery. The contents of the bundle have been arranged as follows :—

(*i*) Pay rolls of cavalry.

(*ii*) „ „ „ artillery covering *zambūrakkhāna*.

Remarks.—This short period of nine months witnessed changes of the greatest moment in the Sikh history.

The power of the *khālsa* army, which had been growing unchecked since the demise of the great Mahārāja, now reached its zenith. In January 1845 it had removed Rāja Hīra Singh from *wazārat* and murdered him, and again in September it tried and condemned to death the Minister Jawāhir Singh. In fact everyone in power now dreaded its strength.

Now since the Court party, headed by Rāni Jindāṇ, saw no other way of freeing itself from the galling yoke of the army it instigated the latter to invade the British territory. The infuriated *khālsa* accordingly, on 8th December 1845, crossed the Sutlej and a few days later the British Government, believing their object to be hostile, declared war. This lasted for 3 months, and after several engagements at Mudki, Ferozshahr, Alīwāl and Sobrāon, ended in the defeat of the *khālsa*. On 8th March 1846 was signed the treaty of Lahore by which Mahārāja Dalip Singh ceded to the British Government, in perpetual sovereignty, the whole country, hill and plain, between the rivers Beās and Sutlej. The territories of Jammu and Kashmīr were made over to Mahārāja Gulāb Singh for a sum of seventy-five lacs which he paid as the balance of one crore of rupees imposed upon the Lahore *darbār* as war indemnity. Further the Mahārāja engaged to reduce his army to 25 battalions of regular infantry and 12,000 cavalry and surrender all the guns which had been pointed against the British Army.

The Lahore *darbār*, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty, took in hand the reduction of the army immediately on the restoration of peace and order. Examination of the pay rolls shows that the retrenchment was managed with great tact. At the time of each periodical disbursement a certain number of troopers were taken off from the strength of each *ḍerah* and having been paid their arrears and other dues were discharged from service. The pay rolls dealt with in this bundle comprise two detailed lists—(*i*) of the *ba-ḥāl māṇdah* or those retained and (*ii*) of the *bar-tarf shudah* or those discharged from service.

The maximum strength of this arm, it may be noted, reached 19,100 men during the *wazārat* of Rāja Lāl Singh and its salary amounted to Rs. 58,27,550 per annum. (Total number taken off from the rolls after the disbursement for the months of Māṇgh and Phāgan (February and March) 1846 A.D. was 8,850, including the dead and wounded in the war.)

The pay rolls noted under each head are arranged in two sets,—(i) from Sāṇwan to Poh 1902 (August 1845—January 1846 A. D.); (ii) from Māṇgh to Phāgan 1902 (February—March 1846 A. D.)

(i) Pay rolls of Cavalry.

(1) *ḍerah* *ghorcharāh khāṣṣ*; folios 380.
(2) ,, *khāṣṣ*; folios 335.
(3) ,, Ardalayāṇ; folios 559.
(4) ,, Naulakha Kalān; folios 315.
(5) ,, Naulakha Khurd[1]; folios 207.
(6) ,, Rāmgaṛhia[2]; folios 159.
(7) ,, Pindīwāla; folios 199.
(8) ,, Sindhānwālīa; folios 86.
(9) ,, Rāja Lāl Singh; folios 606.
(10) ,, Mūl Rājīa; folios 140.
(11) ,, Fateh Singh Jogi; folios 22.
(12) ,, Imām-u'd-Dīn; folios 45.
(13) ,, Ardaly Jawāhir Singh; folios 8.
(14) ,, 'Atar Singh[3]; folios 96.
(15) ,, Rām Singh Chāpāwāla[4]; folios 44.
(16) ,, Sambhyālān[5]; folios 24.
(17) ,, Mussalmānān[6]; folios 64.

Date of rolls.—Sāwan—Phāgan 1902 (August 1845—March 1896 A.D.)

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[1]The regiment as such was disbanded after Phāgan 1902 (March 1846 A.D.); two-thirds of its members were discharged while the remaining one-third were distributed or organized into several smaller *ḍerahs*.

[2]Sardār Lehna Singh, Majīthīa, was not on good terms with Paṇdit Jalla, the tutor of Rāja Hīra Singh. He, therefore, left Panjab on a pretext of pilgrimage to Hardwār and Benāres early during the Rāja's ministership. The command of the *Rāmgaṛhia ḍerah* together with a division of the regular army (see page 83) was accordingly given to his half-brother, Ranjodh Singh, Majīthīa.

[3]This regiment was formed by grouping together troopers detached from different *ḍerahs* It was placed under Sardar 'Atar Singh, brother of the notorious Manglāṇ, *kanīzak* (the maid servant) of Rāni Chand Kaur.

[4]The *misl* known as that of Rām Singh Chāpāwāla originally belonged to the *Naulakha Khurd*, but on the dissolution of the latter came to be regarded as an independent unit. Sardār Rām Singh was one of the bravest soldiers in the *khālṣa* army and had received various military commands under Mahārāja Ranjīt Singh and his successors. In 1848 A.D. he joined Rāja Sher Singh against the British and fought with the greatest gallantry at Rāmnagar and Chilliānwāle and was one of the few men of note who were killed in the battle of Gujrāt.

[5]The past history of the above-named *ḍerah* is not known. The word appears to denote some sub-caste of the Rājpūts.

[6]As the result of the dissolution of *ḍerah Naulakha Khurd* several smaller groups came into existence—*ḍerah Mussalmānān*, *ḍerah Rām Singh Chāpāwāla* and *ḍerah Langar Khān* being the most important ones.

SOWÁRÁṆ BAR-TARF SHUDA.

Under the above head have been arranged lists containing details of name and pay of the troopers discharged from the various *ḍerahs* of irregular cavalry ; folios 255.

(ii) Pay rolls of Artillery.

ZÁMBÚRAKKHÁNA.

Under the above head have been arranged pay rolls of the following four *ḍerahs* of swivel guns attached to various *ḍerahs* of irregular cavalry :—

(1) *ḍerah* Jai Singh.
(2) „ Sardār 'Atar Singh.
(3) „ Faiz Bakhsh.
(4) „ Fateh Dīn.

Date of rolls.—Kātik 1902—Chet 1903 (October 1845—April 1846 A.D.) ; folios 43.

Bundle No. Ab 4.—Total folios 2,318 ; size $7\frac{3}{4}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$; written in mixed *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Bakhshi Kanhya Lāl.

Date of rolls.—Chet 1903—Bhādoṇ 1905 (April 1846—September 1848 A.D.).

Contents.—This bundle contains (*i*) pay rolls and discharge lists of 15 *ḍerahs* of irregular cavalry and (*ii*) miscellaneous papers covering lists of *dharam arthīs* or pensioners. The contents of the bundle have been arranged as follows :—

(*i*) Pay rolls of cavalry.
(*ii*) Miscellaneous papers.

Remarks—After the conclusion of the treaty of Lahore, Rāni Jindāṇ was recognized as Regent of the State with Rāja Lāl Singh as Executive Minister. Major Lawrence was stationed at Lahore to represent the interests of the British Government. In De ember 1846 Rāja Lāl Singh was tried for having secretly instigated Shaikh Imām-u'd-Dīn to refuse to deliver the province of Kashmīr to Mahārāja Gulāb Singh to whom under the treaty it now belonged. Lāl Singh's guilt being proved, he was deposed from his office and banished from Lahore. The Government was, accordingly, placed in the hands of a Council of Regency consisting of 8 Sikh Chiefs with a British Resident to control and direct its actions.

The affairs ran with apparent smoothness for about a year, and to a casual observer there was peace and quiet in the country. But under this smooth surface were hidden, as subsequent events proved, elements of discontent which needed only an opportunity to stir them up into active rebellion. This opportunity was offered by the revolt of Dīwān Mūl Rāj, Governor of Multān. The news of the Multān outbreak spread like wild fire and the

khālṣa was again up in arms. Proclamations were issued throughout the Kingdom calling upon every true Sikh, in the name of the Guru, to gird up his loins and take part in the holy war which was to free the *khālṣa* from the oppression of the *farhangi*. With varying fortunes the war lasted for 6 months when on 12th March 1849 the surrender of the Sikh Commander Rāja Sher Singh brought the struggle to a close.

On March 29th the proclamation of the annexation of the Panjāb was read out and the Governor-General declared that the Kingdom of the Panjab was at an end and all the territories of Mahārāja Ranjīt Singh were then and henceforth a portion of the British Empire in India.

The pay rolls in the bundle accordingly close with the month of Bhādoṇ 1905 (September 1848), *i.e*, the time when the second Sikh War commenced. The reduction and remodelling of the army, as provided in the treaty of March 1846, went on, till in Chet 1905 (April 1848 A.D.) the Multān outbreak suspended further operations. The number as borne on the rolls for month of Phāgan 1904 (March 1848 A.D.) stands at 10,650 men.

NOTE.—The rolls of each *ḍerah* have been arranged in four sets, each containing the lists of *ba-hāl shudah* (retained) and *bar-tarf shudah* (discharged). Out of the number discharged 115 men were given life pensions.

(i) Pay rolls of Cavalry.

(1) *ḍerah ghoṛchaṛāh khāṣṣ* ; folios 393.

(2) „ *khāṣṣ* ; folios 151.

(3) „ Ardalyāṇ ; folios 164.

(4) „ Naulakha Kalān ; folios 222.

(5) „ Rāmgaṛhīa ; folios 47.

(6) „ Pindīwāla ; folios 98.

(7) „ Sindhānwālia ; folios 146.

(8) „ Sher Singh Attārīwāla ;[1] folios 77.

(9) „ Rāja Lāl Singh ; folios 419.

(10) „ Mūl Rājīa ; folios 82.

(11) „ Shaikh Imām-u'd-Dīn ; folios 60.

(12) „ Langar Khān ;[2] folios 29.

(13) „ Rām Singh, Chāpāwāla ; folios 43.

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[1] The *ḍerah*, as such, was created for the first time early in Sambat 1903 by grouping together the troopers detached from several bigger *ḍerahs*. It was placed under Sardār (afterwards Rāja) Sher Singh, son of Sardār Chatar Singh, Atārīwāla. The Sardār is too well known as Commander of the Sikh army in the second Sikh War to need any description here.

[2] This *ḍerah* was composed of the followers of Muhammadan *jāgīrdārs* and consisted of 10 subordinate *misls*. These *misls* had formed part of the *Chahāryāri* corps and, as said above, on the dissolution of its section, called *Naulakha khurd*, were grouped to form one *ḍerah* known by the abovementioned name.

(14) ḍerah Mussalmānān ; folios 197.

(15) „ Sambhyālān.

Date of rolls.—Chet 1903—Bhādoṇ 1905 (March 1846—September 1848 A. D.)

(ii) Miscellaneous.

MARDMĀN PINSHANWĀLA.[1]

Under the above head have been arranged detailed lists of men discharged from different *ḍerahs* and granted monthly pensions ; folios 43.

DHARM-ARTHIYÁN.[2]

Under the above head have been arranged detailed lists of men who were granted charitable allowance in cash and *jāgīrs* between Chet 1903—Bhādoṇ 1905, *viz.*, March 1846—September 1848 A.D.

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[1] Total number of such men was 420, paid at Rs. 61,000 per annum.

[2] *Dharm-arth* is a charitable grant and the recipient is known a *dharm-arthi*. Total number of such men was 233, paid at Rs. 20,400 per annum.

PART III.

JAM' KHARCH ACCOUNTS.

Introductory.

During the early part of his reign, Ranjīt Singh, like other Sikh Chiefs, had neither a regular State treasury nor an organised system of official records. Business was mostly conducted by verbal orders, and all the accounts of revenue receipts and expenditure were maintained by one Rāma Nand, a banker of Amritsar.

It was only in Sambat 1862 (1805 A. D.) that, at the suggestion of Jaswant Rāo Holkar, Ranjīt Singh for the first time thought of organising a regular treasury and an office for the preservation of State records. But for want of a competent financier at his court, the Mahārāja could not at the moment carry out his designs. The matter was, therefore, postponed till Dīwān Bhawāni Dās joined his court in 1808. Bhawāni Dās had been a revenue officer of conspicuous ability under the Kābul Kings, but being disgusted with their treatment sought service under Ranjīt Singh who, being already on the look-out for the services of an experienced financier, offered him a liberal salary. The Dīwān immediately on his appointment divided the financial transactions of the State into the following *daftars*, or departments, namely :—

(1) *daftar abwāb-u'l-māl.*
(2) „ *abwāb-u't-tahwīl.*
(3) „ *taujīhāt.*
(4) „ *mawājib.*
(5) „ *roznamcha akhrājāt.*

The *daftar abwāb-u'l-māl*, sometimes designated only as *daftar māliyāt*, dealt with the accounts of revenue receipts. It was further divided into two sub-heads, namely (*a*) *jam' kharch ta'luqāt* and (*b*) *jam' kharch sāirāt.* The *ta'luqāt* section comprised entries referring to the revenues derived exclusively from land, while the *sāirāt* covered every other source of income. The revenue, under the *sāir* branch, was appropriately dealt with by separate offices and their branches. There were sections for dealing with tributes and presents (*nazrāna*), escheats (*zabti*), excise (*ābkāri*), customs and transit duties (*chaukiyāt*) and various other *rusūms* or fees.

The second department, headed *abwāb-u't-tahwīl* or more briefly *tahwīlāt*, was concerned with the debits and credits entered on account of the *tahwīldārs* or cash-keepers employed at court. The *tahwīldār* was a general term applied to any man with whom the Government money was deposited or through whom it was expended. This department, accordingly, comprised accounts of

multifarious nature such as accounts of cash in central treasury, accounts of *toshākhāna bahla* or king's privy purse, accounts of military expenditure rendered through several paymasters, accounts of cloth merchants and jewellers, etc.

The third department, headed *taujīhāt y'ani sīgha kharch*, was in charge of the accounts of the Royal household. It comprised the following sub-heads :—(*i*) Expenditure of the harem, (*ii*) presents and *khil'ats*, (*iii*) entertainments of royal guests, (*iv*) grant of *jāgīrs*, etc.

The second and third departments were afterwards consolidated into one.

The fourth or *daftar mawājib* maintained entries referring to the pay of the army, the civil establishment attached to the court and other menial appointments. This general head was also divided into several sub-heads as (*a*) *mawājib fauj sowāri* (Irregular cavalry) ; (*b*) *mawājib piyāda mut'ayyana qil'ajāt* (Infantry garrisoning forts) ; (*c*) *mawājib sāir jamā'at* (miscellaneous companies and guards quartered at Government buildings, ferries, etc.) ; (*d*) *mawājib 'amla* or establishment.

The last or *daftar roznāmcha akhrājāt* was responsible for keeping accounts of daily expenditure under various heads.

In Sambat 1872 (1815 A. D.) the Department of *sāirāt* was re-organised and some changes were also effected in the general method of keeping accounts. But as the nature and scope of this note would not permit a more detailed reference to the subject here, these changes will be described at some length in the second volume of the catalogue which will exclusively deal with the records of the central office. This present note is confined to the subject of military accounts containing information under the following heads :—

(*i*) Salary of the army, its nature and time of payment.
(*ii*) Arrangements for disbursement.
(*iii*) Remittance of money.
(*iv*) Nature and form of army records—
  (*a*) preliminary.
  (*b*) permanent.

Salary and time of its payment.

An examination of the Acquittance Rolls of the army shows that the system of payment in vogue under Ranjīt Singh was not always one of cash payment.

The men were remunerated in one or other of the following ways, *i.e.*, by assignment of land revenue, by payment of lump sum at the harvest time, or with a cash salary paid at a fixed

monthly rate—the recipient being accordingly known as a *jagīrdār*, a *faṣlānādār*,* or a *māhdār*.†

All the three systems of payment were co-existing for some time, but gradually the second disappeared and the third became more general in the later part of Ranjit Singh's reign.

The *faṣlānādār* class was paid twice a year in the months of Jeṭh and Bhādoṇ, but as for the *māhdārs* there was no fixed time for payment of salaries. The modern practice of distributing the salaries at the end of each month was never in vogue under the Sikh Government. The army, as a rule, was in arrears for five or six months. But in spite of this apparent irregularity, there was, as the following table will show, a system which the Government observed in regard to the date of disbursement :—

The combined salary for the months of—

Bisākh—Sāṇwan was paid in Asūj—Kātik (October—November).

Bhādoṇ—Asūj was paid in Poh—Māṇgh.

Kātik—Maghar was paid in Bisākh—Jeṭh.

Poh—Māṇgh was paid in the month of Hāṛ.

Phāgan—Chet was paid in Sāṇwan—Bhādoṇ.

Disbursement.

The department of military accounts was divided into three sections, each of which kept the accounts of the particular class of troops for which it was designed. The three branches of the army—(*i*) the *fauj sowārī*, (*ii*) the *fauj qil'ajāt* and (*iii*) the *fauj aīn* was each assigned a separate agency for the distribution of its salary.

(*i*) *fauj sowārī*.—The various units composing this branch were, up to Sambat 1879 (1822 A. D.), paid individually through their commanding officers, but afterwards on the entire cavalry being grouped into three larger divisions, the disbursement was made collectively through the *dīwān* or treasurer attached to each of these divisions. Another and last step in this direction was taken in Sambat 1900 (1843 A.D.) when all these three sub-treasuries were amalgamated into one which henceforth became the Pay Office for the entire cavalry.

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*From Persian *fasl*, meaning a harvest. The practice of paying at the harvest time originated probably in the 18th century. The chief received revenue in kind and in turn paid his troops in grain, but it seems to have persisted for some time under Ranjit Singh even when grain was substituted by cash.

†From Persian *māh*, meaning a month. This practice was formally adopted by Ranjit Singh when he raised his regular troops, because the men whom he employed to train his soldiers were the deserters from the forces of the E. I. Company, and as such were used to a more regular and definite system of pay.

(*ii*) *fauj qil'ajāt.*—The pay of the garrisons was remitted through their respective *thānādārs* (or the officers in charge of the forts) who were advanced money by letters of authority on the neighbouring *kārdār* or Collectors.

(*iii*) *fauj aīn.*—Payment to the regular army was, from the very beginning, made through one man called the *bakhshi* or the Paymaster. He had a separate treasury under his charge known as *peti khazāna fauj*. He was advanced necessary funds for the purpose and was expected to maintain a regular account of receipts and disbursements which he submitted to the Head Office.

Remittance from central treasury.

In order to give the head office an idea of probable funds required for disbursement of salaries, the officers in charge of payment used to submit a *taqdama* or estimate based on the approximate strength of the various units. On the receipt of these estimates they were provided with funds, partly by means of cash remittance from the central treasury and partly by letters of authority drawn on *tahwīldārs* and *kārdārs*.

Nature and form of records.

The papers that were compiled by way of office record at the time of distribution of salary may be divided under two heads: (*i*) Preliminary and (*ii*) Permanent :—

(*i*) PRELIMINARY.—Preliminary records consisted of four registers, namely, (*a*) *roznāmcha taqsīm*, (*b*) *roznāmcha kasrāt*, (*c*) *roznāmcha amānat*, and (*d*) *wāsil bāqi taqsīm*.

(*a*) *roznāmcha taqsīm*—Was a Day Book containing each item of payment in the order in which it was made.

(*b*) *roznāmcha kasrāt*—Was a register in which were recorded the various deductions made from the pay of a soldier. These deductions included the prescribed deductions for *wardi* (military uniform), fines for absence from duty, breach of discipline, etc.

(*c*) *roznāmcha amānat*—Comprised the account of salaries undisbursed or withheld for future payment. It provided for the record of following particulars: the name of the man and the number or designation of the unit he belonged to, the reason of absence at the time of payment, the amount held in deposit, the date of repayment and the amount actually repaid.

(*d*) The last or *wāsil bāqi taqsīm*—Was a return designed to facilitate the final adjustment of accounts. It contained aggregates of receipts, of disbursements and of balances entered on account of individual units. The *wāsil bāqi* papers proved of great assistance in preparing the final account books called the *jam' kharch taqsīm* wherein these aggregates were posted without much risk of their being incorrect.

(*ii*) PERMANENT.—The second or permanent record comprised the following five registers compiled mostly from the preliminary papers:—

(*a*) *barāwurd taqsīm talab.*
(*b*) *jam' kharch peṭi khazāna.*
(*c*) *jam' kharch taqsīm.*
(*d*) *jam' kharch kasrāt*
(*e*) *jam' kharch amānat.*

(*a*) *barāwurd taqsīm talab.*—In order to show what this was like, a specimen is reproduced in the Appendix.

(*b*) *jam' kharch peṭi khazāna.*—This register contained in one place a consolidated account of the receipts and disbursements of cash received in the military treasury. The receipt section was more detailed than that of disbursement. The latter contained only in aggregate the amount debited to a regiment, whereas in the former were detailed in every instance of credit, particulars specifying the date, the source of receipt, and the object for which money was required.

(*c*) *jam' kharch taqsīm.*—This register was usually prepared at the end of six months and was designed to bring at one place all the items of receipts and disbursements relating to the regular army. The receipts section of this register, accordingly, provided for the detailed entries of the cash receipt as well as for those debited to the department by means of orders on local treasuries and letters of authority sanctioning departmental transfers.

The disbursement section contained only the totals of the amount paid as salary and other charges to each unit of the army.

The closing section gives the details of the balance showing firstly cash left in the treasury chest, secondly with the regimental *munshīs*, and thirdly the amount unrealized from various *tankhwāh parwānās* drawn on local treasuries or other Government departments.

(*d*) and (*e*) *jam' kharch amānat* and *jam' kharch kasrāt*—These registers were meant for finally consolidating in one place the accounts under those heads. The accounts were extracted from the preliminary registers of the same name, providing, however, for additional entries of re-payments of deposits, remissions of fines or other miscellaneous disbursements made out of these funds, and showing lastly the balance in hand on each account.

The undisbursed salaries of *fauti* (dead) and *ba-kār āmdah*, or those killed in action, were made over if claimed to the deceased's *barādar-i-haqīqi* (real brother), *pisarash* (his son), *ahlīya* (his wife), *mādrash, pidrash* (his parents), less the charges for cremation or burial (*kafn dafn*).

SUMMARY CATALOGUE.

Part III of the volume deals with ten bundles relating to the subject of accounts. Of these ten, eight pertain to *jam' kharch* account of the regular and two of the irregular army. The latter cover a period of the last 5 years of the Sikh rule, whereas the former extend over 29 years from 1818 to 1847 A. D.

This record of 29 years, it may be remarked, is not complete in itself. It is only the *jam' kharch taqsīm* or books of consolidated account of receipts and disbursements that are preserved for almost the entire length of the period above mentioned and the preliminary papers of *kasrāt* and *amānat* accounts could be traced only for broken periods.

The main order in which the bundles have been numbered and arranged is chronological, but the sub-grouping of papers in a bundle has been done in reference to the subjects they relate to. The advantage of this system will be that one would keep intact the original arrangements followed by the Sikhs, while the other will facilitate any reference or cross-reference of the items of account in a particular year from one sub-head to another.

(i) Regular army.

Bundle No. Ca 1.—Total folios 3,566 ; size 7" × 5¼" ; written in *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.— Name not given.

Date.—Sambat 1875—1885 (May 1818—1828 A. D.).

Contents.—The bundle comprises the *jam' kharch* account of the regular army for eleven years from May 1818 to 1828 containing returns or registers described in the introductory note, Part III. The papers in the bundle have been arranged in the following groups :—

(1) From Bisākh 1875 to Māṇgh 1878 (May 1818—Jany. 1822 A.D.)

(2) From Phāgan 1878 to Chet 1881 (Feby. 1822—April 1824 A.D.).

(3) From Bisākh 1881 to Chet 1882 (May 1824—April 1825 A. D.).

(4) Sambat 1882 (May 1825—April 1826 A. D.).

(5) Phāgan 1882 to Māṇgh 1883 (March 1826—Feby. 1827 A.D.).

(6) Sambat 1884 to 1885 (18 7 A. D.).

Remarks.—Papers covering identical dates and relating to allied heads of accounts have been arranged and bound together, so that the group thus formed should read like a regular account book.

(1) *Bisākh 1875—Māṇgh 1878.*

Under the above head have been arranged papers relating to the following sub-heads of accounts :—

(*i*) *jam' kharch peti khazāna tahwīl Sujān Rāi* from Bisākh 1877 to Chet 1878 (May 1820—April 1821 A.D.) ; folios 72.

(*ii*) *jam' kharch taqsīm* from Bisākh 1875 to Māṇgh 1878 (May 1818—February 1822 A. D.); folios 75.

(*iii*) *jam' kharch kăsrāt* from Bisākh 1877 to Sāṇwan 1878 (May 1820—August 1821 A. D.); folios 311.

(*iv*) *jam' kharch amānat* from Phāgan 1876 to Sāṇwan 1878 (March 1820—August 1821 A.D.); folios 498.

(*v*) *jam' kharch magzīn** from Bhādoṇ 1875 to Sāṇwan 1878 (September 1818—August 1821 A. D.); folios 79.

(*vi*) *jam' kharch modīkhāna*† from Māṇgh 1875 to Bhādoṇ 1876 (February—July 1819 A.D.); folios 19.

(*vii*) *wāṣil bāqi taqsīm* from 1877 to 1878 (1820-1821 A.D.) (March 1822—December 1823 A.D.); folios 195.

(2) *Phāgan 1878—Chet 1881.*

(*i*) *jam' kharch taqsīm* from Phāgan 1878 to Chet 1881.

(*ii*) *jam' kharch peti khazāna* from Phāgan 1878 to Maghar 1880; folios 16.

(*iii*) *jam' kharch kasrāt* from Kātik 1879 to Chet 1881; folios 219.

(*iv*) *jam' kharch amānat* from Phāgan 1879 to Chet 1881 (February 1823—April 1824 A.D.); folios 362.

(3) *Bisākh 1881—Chet 1882.*

(*i*) *jam' kharch taqsīm* from Poh 1880 to Chet 1882; folios 36.

(*ii*) *jam' kharch peti khazāna* from Poh 1880 to Mangh 1881 (January 1824—February 1825 A. D); folios 15.

(*iii*) *jam' kharch kasrāt* from Bisākh to Māṇgh 1881 (May 1824—February 1825 A.D.); folios 115.

(*iv*) *jam' kharch amānat* from Bisākh 1881 to Māṇgh 1881; folios 200.

NOTE.—Papers are not complete for full two years—major portion is missing. *Jam' kharch kasrāt* from Bisākh 1881 to Chet 1882 (May 1824—April 1825 A. D.) is abstracted from the above returns; folio 83.

**Magzīn*, corrupted form of magazine.

†*Modi* in Sanskrit means a steward; *modīkhāna* is therefore a store-house. The *modīkhāna* papers cover the account of store-house attached to the army mess.

(4) *Sambat 1882.*

(*i*) *jam' kharch taqsīm* from Phāgan 1881 to Māṇgh 1882 (March 1824—February 1826 A.D.)

(*ii*) *jam' kharch peti khazāna* from Phāgan 1881 to Māṇgh 1882 ; folios 26

(*iii*) *jam' kharch kasrāt* from Bisākh 1882 to Chet 1883 (May 1825—April 1826 A.D) ; folios 215

(*iv*) *jam' kharch amānat* from Phāgan 1881 to Māṇgh 1882 ; folios 225.

(*v*) *jam' kharch modīkhāna* from Asūj 1882 to Phāgan 1882 (October 1825—March 1826 A.D.) ; folios 23.

(5) *Phāgan 1882—Māṇgh 1883.*

(*i*) *jam' kharch taqsīm* (*see* (*i*) group 6 below).

(*ii*) *taqdama* from Phāgan 1882 to Sāṇwan 1883 (March 1826—August 1826 A.D.) ; folios 12.

(*iii*) *jam' kharch amānat* from Phāgan 1882 to Māṇgh 1883 (March 1826—February 1827 A. D.) ; folios 196.

(*iv*) *jam' kharch kasrāt* from Bisākh 1883 to Māṇgh 1883 (May 1826—February 1827 A. D.) ; folios 11.

(*v*) *modīkhāna* from Poh 1882 to Hāṛ 1883 (January—July 1826 A. D.) ; folios 11.

(6) *Sambat 1884-1885.*

(*i*) *jam' kharch taqsīm* together with a *khulāṣa* or abstract of the same papers from Bisākh 1883 to Chet 1885 (May 1826—April 1828 A. D.) ; folios 8.

(*ii*) *roznāmcha taqsīm* from Bisākh to Maghar 1885 (May—December 1828 A. D.) ; folios 62.

(*iii*) *siyāh kasrāt* from Bisākh to Asūj 1885 (May—October 1828 A D) ; folios 125.

(*iv*) *siyāh amānat* from Bisākh to Maghar 1885 ; folios 218.

(*v*) *jam' kharch modīkhāna* from Bisākh 1884 to Sāṇwan 1886 (May 1827—August 1829 A. D) ; folios 58.

Bundle No. Ca 2—Total folios 3,568 ; size $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{4}''$; written in *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Bakhshi Bhagat Rām

Date.—Sambat 1886—1899 (1829—1842 A.D.)

Contents.—The bundle contains papers relating to the *jam' kharch* accounts of the regular army from Sambat 1886 to 1899, *i.e.*, for the next

13 years following those for which the papers were arranged in Bundle Ca 1. The contents of the bundle have been arranged as follows :—

(1) Sambat 1886 (May 1829—February 1830 A. D.).

(2) Sambat 1887 (March 1830—April 1831 A. D.).

(3) Sambat 1888 (May 1831—February 1832 A. D.).

(4) Sambat 1890 (May—August 1833 A.D.).

(5) Sambat 1893 (636 A. D.).

(6) Sambat 1895 (1838 A. D.).

(7) Sambat 1898-99 (1841—1842 A. D.).

Remarks.—The major portion of the papers is missing so much so that a complete set of returns for even one out of thirteen years covered by these papers could not be traced.

The nature of the papers is more or less preliminary and may be of some assistance to examine the accounts dealt with in bundles Ca 3 and Ca 6.

(1) *Sambat 1886.*

(*i*) *roznāmcha taqsīm* from Bisākh to Maghar 1886 (May—December 1829 A.D.) ; folios 56.

(*ii*) *siyāh kasrāt* from Bisākh to Māṇgh 1886 (May 1829 —February 1830 A.D.) ; folios 225.

(*iii*) *siyāh amānat* from Bisākh to Māṇgh 1886 (May 1829—February 1830 A.D.) ; folios 290.

(*iv*) *jam' kharch modikhāna* from Phāgan 1885 to Bisākh 1887 (March 1829—May 1830 A.D.) ; folios. 89.

(2) *Sambat 1887.*

(*i*) *roznāmcha taqsīm* from Bisākh 1887 to Chet 1888 (May 1830 - April 1831 A.D.) ; folios 129.

(*ii*) *jam kharch kasrāt* from Bisākh 1887 to Chet 1888 ; folios 26.

(*iii*) *siyāh kasrāt* from Bisākh 1887 to Chet 1888 ; folios 298.

(*iv*) *siyāh amānat* from Bisākh 1887 to Maghar 1887 (May—December 1830 A.D.) ; folios 278.

(*v*) *jam' kharch modīkhāna* from Bhādoṇ 1887 to Sāṇwan 1888 (September 1830—August 1831 A.D.) ; folios 108.

(*vi*) *jam' kharch tambol.** These papers contain details of the amount deducted from the pay of the army on the occasion of the Mahārāja's marriage with two daughters of Rāja Sansār Chand Katoch of Kāngṛa by his *gaddin* wife, in Asūj 1886 (September 1829 A.D.) ; folios 91.

**tambol* is a marriage present. The practice of receiving such presents in cash on the occasion of weddings of their sons and daughters is very common among Indian parents.

(3) *Sambat 1888.*

(*i*) *jam' kharch naqdī petī khazāna* from Bisākh to Asūj 1888 (May—October 1831 A.D.) ; folios 7.

(*ii*) *jam kharch taqsīm* from Bhādoṇ to Asūj 1888 (September—October 1831 A D) ; folios 7.

(*iii*) *taqdama* from Poh to Māṇgh 1888 (January--February 1832 A. D.) ; folios 7.

(*iv*) *jam' kharch wardi* for 1888 (1831 A.D.) ; folios 6.

(*v*) *roznāmcha taqsīm* from Bisākh 1888 to Chet 1889 (May 1831—April 1832 A.D.) ; folios 94.

(*vi*) *jam' kharch kasrāt* from Bisākh to Sāṇwan 1888 (May—August 1831 A.D.).

(*vii*) *siyāh kasrāt* for 1888 (1831 A.D. papers are not complete) ; folios 320.

(4) *Sambat 1890.*

(*i*) *roznāmcha taqsīm* from Bisākh to Sāṇwan 1890 (May 1833—August 1833 A.D.) ;

(*ii*) *siyāh kasrāt* ;

(*iii*) *siyāh amānat* ; folios 298.

NOTE.—The major portion of papers in each of the above sets is missing.

(5) *Sambat 1893.*

(*i*) *siyāh kasrāt* ; folios 91.

(*ii*) *siyāh amānat* ; folios 82.

(*iii*) *taqdama* and other miscellaneous papers from Bisākh to Sāṇwan 1894 (May—August 1837 A.D.) ; folios 14.

NOTE.—The above returns relate only to the troops quartered at Peshāwar.

(6) *Sambat 1895.*

(*i*) *roznāmcha taqsīm* ;

(*ii*) *siyāh amānat* ;

(*iii*) *siyāh kasrāt* ; folios 440.

NOTE.—The major portion of papers in each of the above sets is missing.

(7) *Sambat 1898.*

(*i*) *roznamcha taqsīm* and *taqdāma* papers ;

(*ii*) *siyāh kasrāt* ;

(*iii*) *siyāh amānat* ;

(*iv*) *waz'at wardi*, containing accounts of deductions for uniform. The entries represent only the aggregate receipts from each unit of the army; folios 612.

NOTE.—These papers belong to the Peshāwar Branch of the Army Office. Papers are not complete.

Bundle No. Ca 3.—Total folios 3,586; size 7″×5″; written in mixed *shikasta*.

Official in-charge.—Sayyid Imām Shāh.

Date.—Phāgan 1896—Jeṭh 1900 (March 1840—June 1843 A.D.).

Contents.—The bundle contains papers relating to *amānat* and *kasrāt* accounts of the regular army. Papers in the bundle have been arranged in the following groups:—

(1) *siyāh amānat*
(2) *siyāh kasrāt*.
(3) *roznāmcha taqsīm*.
(4) *taqsīm 'amla*.

Remarks.—These papers belong to the office of Sayyid Imām Shāh, who was in charge of the *amānat* and *kasrāt* departments.

(1) SIYÁH AMÁNAT.

Under the above head have been arranged the following groups of papers relating to *amānat* accounts:—

(*i*) Phāgan 1896—Asūj 1897 (March—October 1840 A.D.).
(*ii*) Phāgan 1897—Māṇgh 1898 (March 1841—February 1842 A.D.)
(*iii*) Phāgan 1898—Māṇgh 1899 (March 1842—February 1843 A.D.).
(*iv*) Phāgan 1899—Jeṭh 1900 (March—June 1843 A.D.); folios 1,390.

(2) SIYÁH KASRÁT.

(*i*) Phāgan 1897—Maṇgh 1898.
(*ii*) Phāgan 1898—Māṇgh 1899.
(*iii*) Phāgan 1899—Jeṭh 1900; folios 1,360.

(3) ROZNÁMCHA TAQSÍM.

Under the above head have been arranged papers relating to *roznāmcha* or day-book accounts from Phāgan 1898 to Jeṭh 1900; folios 593.

(4) TAQSÍM 'AMLA SARKÁRWÁLA.

Under the above head have been arranged papers containing details of pay of the establishment attached to the Royal household; folios 243.

Bundle No. Ca 4.—Total folios 2,114; size $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$; written in *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—(Name not given.)

Date.—Phāgan 1901—Sāṇwan 1905 (March 1845—August 1848 A.D.).

Contents.—The bundle relates to the *amānat, kasrāt* and *roznāmcha* accounts of the regular army. The contents have been arranged in the following three groups:—

(1) *jam' kharch amānat.*
(2) *jam' kharch kasrāt.*
(3) *roznāmcha taqsīm.*

Remarks.—Each of the above groups is sub-divided into two parts—one relating to the accounts of the division quartered at Peshāwar and the other to those of the entire regular army.

(1) Jam 'kharch Amánat.

(i) *Fauj mut'ayyana Peshāwar.*

Under the above head have been arranged papers pertaining to accounts of the *jam' kharch amānat* of the troops stationed at Peshāwar between Phāgan 1901—Asūj 1903 (March 1845—October 1846 A.D.); folios 240.

(ii) *Fauj āīn.*

Under the above head have been arranged papers pertaining to the accounts of *jam' kharch amánat* of the entire regular army between Poh 1903—Sāṇwan 1905 (January 1847—August 1848 A.D); folios 670.

(2) Jam' kharch kasrát.

(i) *Fauj mut'ayyana Peshāwar.*

Contains *kasrāt* accounts of the troops stationed at Peshāwar between Phāgan 1901—Asūj 1903; folios 150.

(ii) *Fauj āīn.*

Contains *kasrát* accounts of the entire regular army between Poh 1903—Asūj 1905 (January 1847—October 1848 A.D.); folios 438.

(3) Roznámcha taqsím.

(i) *Fauj mut'ayyana Peshāwar.*

Contains *roznāmcha* papers relating to the troops stationed in Peshāwar between Hāṛ 1902—Asūj 1903 (July 1845—October 1847 A.D.); folios 71.

(ii) *Fauj āīn.*

The *roznāmcha* accounts of the entire regular army between Poh 1903—Asūj 1904 (January—October 1847 A.D.); folios 539.

Bundle No. Ca 5.—Total folios 536 ; size 7½″×5¼″ ; written in almost a *nist'ālīq* hand.

Official-in-charge.—(Name not given.)

Date.—1897—Sāṇwan 1904 (1840—August 1847 A.D.).

Contents.—This bundle contains *taqdama* papers or salary estimates of regular army for several years between Bhādoṇ 1897—Sāṇwan 1904 (November 1840—August 1848 A.D.). Papers in the bundle have been arranged in the following three groups :—

(1) Asūj 1897 (October 1840 A.D.)
(2) 1897—Māṇgh 1902 (November 1840—February 1846 A.D.)
(3) Phāgan 1902—Sāṇwan 1904 (March 1846—August 1847 A.D.)

Remarks.—Each of the above groups will be found very nearly to correspond to the three successive periods into which Sikh history after the death of Mahārāja Ranjīt Singh may be divided, *viz.*—

(*i*) Mahāraja Kharak Singh, Nau Nihāl Singh and Bībi Chand Kaur.
(*ii*) Mahārāja Sher Singh, Mahārāja Dalīp Singh and the period of the *wazārat* of Rāja Hīra Singh, Jawāhir Singh and Lāl Singh.
(*iii*) Mahārāja Dalīp Singh and the Council of Regency.

The point worth notice in these papers is the abnormal rise in the strength and salary of the army in the 2nd period.

The first period ending with Asūj 1897 records the number at 38,416 men, whose monthly salary amounted to Rs. 3,72,610.

In the second group the numbers as borne on the rolls for the months of Kātik—Maghar 1902 (November—December 1845) stand at 70,720 men, whose monthly salary amounted to Rs. 8,62,700.

The third group closing with Sāṇwan 1904 (August 1848) records the number at 29,556 men, whose monthly salary amounted to Rs. 3,40,700.

(1) Taqdama, Bhádoṇ—Asúj 1897.

Under the above head have been arranged papers covering *taqdama* accounts of the regular army for the months of Bhādoṇ—Asūj 1897 ; folios 10.

(2) Taqdama, Kátik 1897—Máṇgh 1902.

Under the above head have been arranged the following papers :—

(*i*) *khulāṣa kami-o-beshi mawājib fauj āīn* from Kātik 1897 to Māṇgh 1899 ; folios 46.
(*ii*) *taqdama taqsīm talab* from Phāgan 1899 to Māṇgh 1902 (March 1843—February 1846 A.D.).

(3) Taqdama, Phágan 1902—Sáṇwan 1904.

Under the above head have been arranged the *taqdama* papers relating to the regular army from Phāgan 1902 to Sāṇwan 1904.

These papers have been grouped in nine sets, each set covering a period of two months ; folios 270.

Bundle No. Ca 6.—Total folios 868; size $6\frac{3}{4}'' \times 5''$; written in mixed *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Bakhshi Bhagat Rām.

Date.—Bisākh 1888—Asūj 1896 (May 1831—October 1839 A. D)

Contents.—This bundle contains detailed annual statements of expenditure of regular army as compiled by Bakhshi Bhagat Rām. The contents of the bundle have been arranged as follows:—

(1) *khulāṣa kul jam' kharch fauj āīn.*
(2) *jam' kharch taqsīm.*
(3) *amānat kasrāt.*
(4) *jam' kharch kamānāt.*

Remarks.—Bhagat Rām was the Paymaster-General of the Army and held this office for nearly 16 years from Sambat 1888 to 1904. For seven years following the death of Mahārāja Ranjīt Singh he had not submitted his accounts to any regular audit and was, besides, suspected of misappropriation of the Government money. The *darbār* accordingly ordered him to submit his accounts to a board composed of Rāi Kishan Chand, Dīwān Dīna Nāth, Bakhshi Amrīk Rāi and two other experienced *daftarīs.*

This and the following bundle No. Ca 7 relate to these accounts and on examination will be found to be of great assistance in making correct estimates of the strength of the *khālṣa* army and its expenditure during the last 16 years of the Sikh Rule.

(1) KHULÁṢA KUL JAM' KHARCH FAUJ ĀÍN.

The papers arranged under the above head contain an abstract statement of the receipts and disbursements on account of the regular army from April 1831 to July 1847 A.D.; folios 4.

(2) JAM' KHARCH TAQSÍM.

The papers arranged under the above head have been grouped into the following 9 sets:—

(*i*) From Bisākh 1888 to Chet 1889 (May 1831—April 1832); folios 42.
(*ii*) From Bisākh 1889 to Chet 1890; folios 32.
(*iii*) From Bisākh 1890 to Chet 1891; folios 61.
(*iv*) From Bisākh 1891 to Chet 1892; folios 115.
(*v*) From Bisākh 1892 to Chet 1893; folios 69.
(*vi*) From Bisākh 1893 to Chet 1894; folios 80.
(*vii*) From Bisākh 1894 to Chet 1895; folios 114.
(*viii*) From Bisākh 1895 to Chet 1896; folios 101.
(*ix*) From Bisākh 1896 to Sāṇwan 1896; folios 57.

(3) AMÁNAT KASRÁT.

Under the above head have been arranged papers relating to *amānat* and *kasrāt* accounts of the regular army; folios 120.

(4) JAM' KHARCH KAMÁNÁT.

The papers arranged under the above head contain separate sets of *jam' kharch* accounts relating to the divisions of army on command; folios 73.

Bundle No. Ca 7.—Total folios 2,693 ; size 7″×5″ ; written in *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Rāja Dīna Nāth.

Date.—Bisākh 1888 – Sāṇwan 1904 (April 1831—July 1847 A.D.).

Contents.—The bundle contains detailed statements of annual expenditure of the regular army. The contents have been arranged as follows :—

(1) *kaifīyat bāqīyāt hisāb.*
(2) *khulāsa jam' kharch taqsīm.*
(3) *jam' kharch taqsīm.*
(4) *jam' kharch wardi.*
(5) Miscellaneous.

Remarks.—This bundle may be regarded as a supplement to the preceding one. It contains statements of accounts which were compiled by the Government *daftrīs* appointed to check Bhagat Rām's accounts. They are a little more detailed than those prepared by the Bakhshi himself and here and there point out the *tafāwut* or items not accounted for in the former returns.

(1) Kaifíyát bákiyát hisáb.

This set of papers explains the manner in which Bhagat Rām accounted for the sum of Rs. 5,53,372 shown as balance standing in his name. It also contains reference to a bone given by him, binding himself to pay a fine of Re. 1-4-0 for every rupee that may be found incorrect in the return submitted by him. It appears from the contents that his statements were finally accepted as correct, and persons assembled in the *darbār* affixed their seals and signatures on the paper ; folios 13.

(2) Khulása jam' kharch taqsím talab.

These are abstract statements of receipts and disbursements which were independently compiled and submitted by Bhagat Rām and Amrīk Rai, respectively ; folios 78.

(3) Jam' kharch taqsím.

The papers arranged under the above head are the detailed statements of receipts and expenditure on account of the regular army as compiled by Amrīk Rāi, covering a period of 16 years and 4 months from April 1831 to July 1847 A.D. ; folios 2,284.

(4) Jam' kharch wardi.

The *wardi* accounts detail the sums expended on preparation of army uniform between Sambats 1898 and 1902 ; folios 193.

(5) Miscellaneous.

This batch of papers details certain disputed sums which, according to Amrīk Rāi, Bhagat Rām could not satisfactorily account for ; folios 125.

Bundle No. Ca 8.—Total folios 1,016 ; size 7″ × 5″ ; written in a mixed *shikasta.*

Official in-charge.—(Name not given.)

Date.—Kātik 1902–Sāṇwan 1903 (November 1845–July 1846 A.D).

Contents.—This bundle contains details of payments made to (*i*) the sons or other relations of the men who fell in action (*ba-kār āmdah*) during the Sutlej campaign and (*ii*) those who were discharged from the various units of the regular army on the restoration of peace (referred to on page 94). The papers in the bundle have been arranged in the following groups :—

(1) *taqsim dharm arth hā ki dar haṅgāma Ferozepur ba-kār āmdah.*
(2) *bar-ṭārf hā.*

Remarks.—The casualties on the side of the Sikhs as recorded in these lists come up to 2,861 men from regular army alone, including non-combatants.

(1) TAKSÍM DHARM ARTH KI DAR HANGÁMA FEROZPUR BA-KÁR ÁMDAH.

The group of papers arranged under the above head contains detailed lists of the names and the amount of pensions granted to widows and orphans of soldiers (belonging to the regular army) killed in the Sutlej campaign ; folios 601.

(2) BAR-TARF HÁ.

The group of papers arranged headed *bar-tarf* comprises detailed lists of the names of those who were discharged from the regular army at different dates between March 1846 and July 1847. Against each name will be found entries signifying the amount paid to the man as his salary and other arrears ; folios 395.

(ii) Irregular Cavalry.

Bundle No. Cb 1.—Total folios 1,150 ; size 7″ × 5″ ; written in *shikasta.*

Officials-in-charge.—Bakhshi Jwāla Nāth and Dīwān Amar Nāth.

Date.—Chet 1901—Phāgan 1902 (March 1844—February 1846 A.D.).

Contents.—Papers in this bundle have been arranged and grouped under the following four heads, namely :—

(1) *'jam' kharch taqsim.*
(2) *khulāṣa tawārīkh fauj sowāri.*
(3) *taqsīm in'ām ḍerah Naulakha.*
(4) *roznāmcha taqsīm.*

(1) JAM' KHARACH TAQSÍM.

The papers arranged under the above head contain debits and credits entered on account of monthly salary, *in'āms* and

other miscellaneous payments made to the various *derahs* of the irregular cavalry, except the *Naulakha* corps, [1] within two years ending with February 1846. They are arranged in two sets; folios 152.

(2) KHULÁSA TAWÁRÍKH FAUJ SOWÁRI.

These papers outline, in brief, a statistical history of each *derah* (regiment) of irregular cavalry. Under the head *qadīm* we find the strength and annual salary of each *derah* as it stood in the time of Mahārāja Ranjīt Singh; whereas the subsequent entries under the head *jadīd* pertain to several additions made to its number under the successive Governments of Mahārāja Kharak Singh, Nau Nihāl Singh, Bībi Chand Kaur, Mahārāja Sher Singh, Rāja Hīra Singh and Sardār Jawāhir Singh; folios 239.

(3) TAQSÍM IN'ÁM DERAH NAULAKHA.

Under the above head have been arranged the detailed lists of the distribution of *in'ām* among the troopers of the *Naulakha* corps.

(4) ROZNÁMCHA TAQSÍM.

The *roznāmcha taqsīm* are the papers relating to the day book account. They extend over a period of eight months only; from Chet 1901 to Kātik 1902; folios 670.

Bundle No. Cb 2.—Total folios 1,152; size 7″×5″; written in a mixed *shikasta*.

Official in-charge.—Bakhshi Amrīk Rāi.

Date.—Poh 1903—12th Bisākh 1906 (19th December 1846 - 10th May 1839 A. D.).

Contents.—The bundle contains *roznāmcha* papers pertaining to the irregular cavalry.

Remarks.—The papers arranged in the bundle relate to the distribution of salaries to the irregular cavalry, showing clearly the names of men discharged as well as of those retained. It is a book of daily accounts, extending over a period of 28 months.

ROZNÁMCHA PETI MUBÁRAK TAQSÍM TALB FAUAJ SAWÁRI.

The papers arranged under the above head pertain to *roznāmcha* or day book accounts. They have been grouped in 25 sets—each set covering a period of little more than one month; folios 1,152.

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[1] In a marginal note on folio 1a of series (1) it is stated that the *barāwurd* of *Naulakha* corps was prepared separately, though no traces of this have been found.

PART IV.

DESCRIPTIVE ROLLS.

Introductory remarks.

'Alā-'ud-dīn Khiljī was, perhaps, the first Indian ruler who, early in the 14th century, introduced the practice of drawing up descriptive-rolls of men and horses, but it was apparently discontinued on his death. It was re-established by Sher Shāh and again by Akbar in the eighteenth year of his reign and remained in force till the disintegration of the Mughal Empire in the middle of the 18th century. In the Panjáb the system was revived by Ranjīt Singh about Sambat 1862 (1805 A.D.) and was rigorously enforced throughout the Sikh period. The Mahārāja made it a rule that a man's *chihra* or descriptive-roll was drawn up as soon as he entered service.

Form of the roll.

The descriptive-rolls of the Sikh period are more elaborate than those of the Mughal Emperors. The latter, a specimen of which is reproduced in Irvine's *Army of the Indian Mughals*, contains the name of the man, his father's name, his father's father's name, his place of origin, his caste, followed by various details of personal appearance and marks of identification. In the case of a *sowār* or trooper, a brief description of his horse is also noted.

The rolls of the Sikhs, in addition to the above particulars, show the date of appointment and the starting pay of a trooper followed by any variations therein. The date of transfer to any other regiment or of removal, whether by death, desertion or dismissal, is also invariably noted. A facsimile of this roll by way of specimen will be found on the next page—

TRANSLATION.

13th Poh 1879 ; Nihal Singh, son of Tej Singh, son of Lal Singh ; resident Pahlu ; average height, wheat complexion—

Rupees 26 per month.

Rupee one increment from 1st Hār 1880 for being promoted to the rank of a Nāik from a privateer.

Total Rs. 27 per month.

Rs. 3 increment as pay of a Nāik beginning from 15th Phāgun 1880. Total Rs. 30 per month.

Confirmed as Nāik 4th Phāgun 1882.

Rs. 2 increment for being promoted to the rank of a Jam'dār on 19th Asūj 1887.

Horse bay, without any marks.

23rd Poh 1881.—Died.

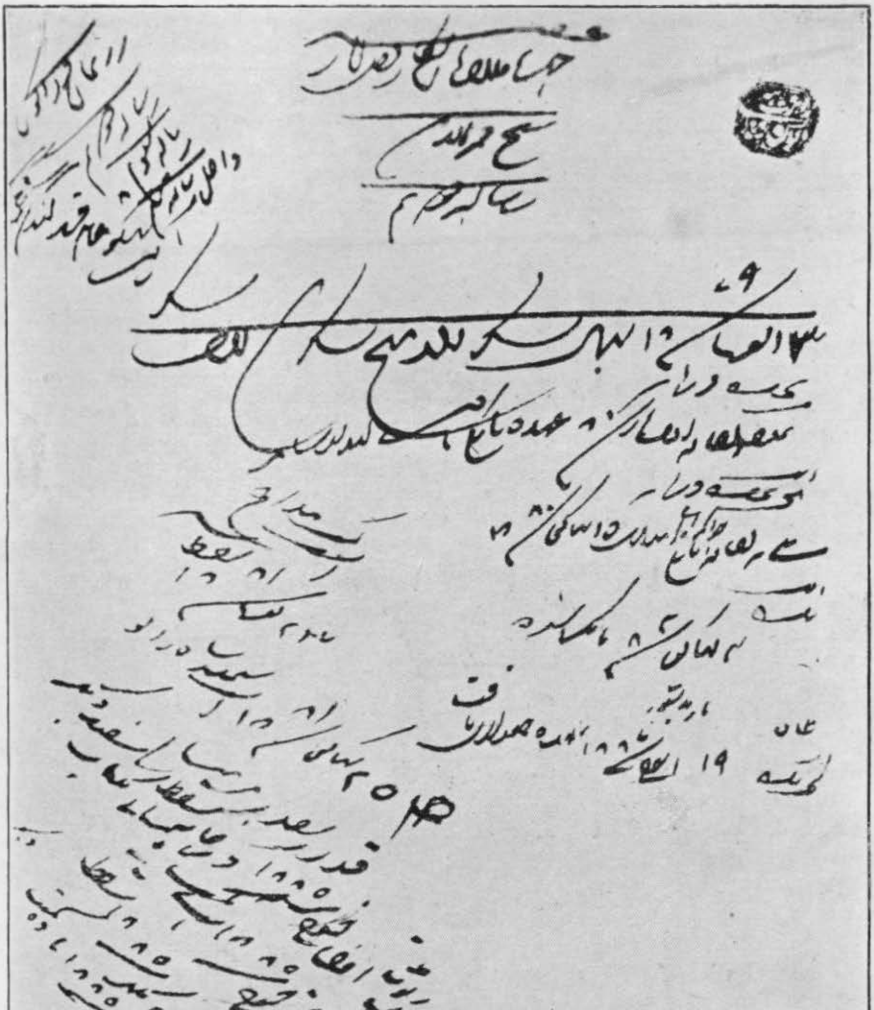
25th Phāgun 1881.—Horse bay, with black spots on the knee and a white line on forehead. According to report (certificate of casualty) died on 1st Asūj 1885.

7th Asūj 1885.—Horse bay with a forehead bright like the moon, hind foot white.

29th Maghar 1885.—Died.

25th Poh 1885.—Bay mare.

7th Katik 1888.—Another horse, colour uniform, blaze on forehead, all four feet white.



Branding and verification of the horses.

The practice of branding the horses and camels of the army was introduced late in the Mahārāja's reign in Sambat 1893 (1836 A. D.). As soon as a trooper was enlisted, his horse received a brand or *dāgh*, for which the Government charged a fee of Rs. 5. The records, however, make no mention of the form of this brand.

Inspections of cavalry horses were very frequently made. On the day of muster, the Adjutant, assisted by a *dārōgha* and a *salotrī aspān* (veterinary doctor), had to inspect the horses of his regiment to see whether they were fit for service and to compare the marks of identification of the animals with those noted in the roll. An abstract of each inspection report was entered in the rolls giving date, month and year. When a horse was rejected as being unfit for service, the entry ناکاره (unfit) was usually made on the roll, and it was but rarely that the exact reason for rejection was stated. If the animal was passed the entry بدستور "*as before*" was made. If it was not looking well, the entry was چاق نه سازد (not looking stout). When it recovered, the entry was چاق شد (became well).

The pay and allowance of a trooper was to a certain extent regulated by the condition of his animal. It was, therefore, to the interest of the man that his horse should be in good condition. A lean and thin animal was rejected as unfit for service whereupon its *sowār* lost Rs. 10 per month till it was again passed as fit or until he produced a new one. In case the horse died the trooper drew the pay of a foot-soldier till he provided himself with another. It need hardly be remarked that the threat of cutting down the pay of the *sowārs* no less than the practice of the periodical inspection of both men and their horses was largely responsible for the state of efficiency which Ranjīt Singh's cavalry had attained.

Nature of information available from these papers.

A few general deductions may fairly be made from a cursory study of these papers:

Firstly.—The opinion generally held that the Mahārāja first thought of introducing European methods of drill after the well-known incident of the affray between the *akālīs* and the escort of Mr. Metcalfe does not appear to be correct. Ranjīt Singh had raised at least three battalions initiated in the methods of European drill in Sambat 1864 (1807 A.D.) about two years before this incident took place.

Secondly.—That four out of twelve Infantry Battalions raised before the arrival of the French Generals, Ventura and Allard, were purely non-Panjābi battalions, recruited and officered by men coming from several districts of the present United

Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Gradually as service in the regular army became more popular in the Province, the purely Panjābi element becomes more marked.

Thirdly.—Service in the army was not restricted to any particular class or creed. Khatrīs, Rājpūts, Jats, Sikhs, Brahmins, Sayyads, Afghāns and Pathāns are all found in the army lists.

Fourthly.—Though there were no well-defined rules governing promotion, men seem to have risen steadily, and merit or conspicuous service seldom went unrewarded. A man who enlisted as a private generally rose to the position of a *sūbadār*, and many of those who joined the army as *sūbadārs* or Adjutants, gradually rose to be Generals commanding a full brigade.

Fifthly.—Indiscipline, neglect of duty and insubordination to higher officers were variously punished with fine, loss of pay and rank, imprisonment in quarters and dismissal.

Sixthly.—There does not seem to have been any definite age limit either for entering service or for compulsory retirement. So long as a man was physically fit for active duty, he continued to serve in the army. It appears that men between the age of 20 and 38 were generally regarded as being fit for military duty, and that they continued to serve up to the age of 65 or sometimes even more.

Seventhly.—Although there was no such thing as a regular pension, yet it appears that a kind of allowance for the dead and wounded was sometimes granted. This pension or allowance as worked out from several cases noticed in these papers amounted to about one-third of the pay, and the wounded soldier was required to give a substitute (generally a brother or son) before he was entitled to draw his pension. These allowances were called *inglis* which seems to indicate that the Mahārāja borrowed the practice from the English.

Eighthly.—Vacancies in the ranks seem to have been filled from the members of the family of the retiring soldier. One may roughly say that about 30 per cent. of the vacancies in the regular army were so filled, whereas in the irregular cavalry this practice was almost invariable; and the explanation seems to be that in the former class of cases the payment was mostly by way of monthly salary and in the latter by *jāgīr* also. There is, therefore, a strong indication that military service was prized and sought after and the fact of a relative having served in the army gave a person a sort of preferential right of appointment.

Summary Catalogue.

We have the evidence of the pay rolls that at the time of the 1st Sikh War there were, at least, 61 battalions of Infantry, 10 regiments of Cavalry, 31 *ḍerahs* of Artillery and 18 *ḍerahs* (regiments) of Irregular Cavalry. The descriptive rolls are therefore far from complete, since only 13 bundles are available: of these 5 deal with 13 Infantry Regiments, while 4 with 6 Regular Cavalry; 1 bundle contains the muster rolls of 5 Artillery *ḍerahs* and the remaining 3 those of various *ḍerahs* of Irregular Cavalry. Here again a good many papers are missing; and it is only in the case of two *ḍerahs* (*ḍerah khāṣṣ* and a few *misls* or subordinate groups belonging to *ḍerah Naulakha*) that any descriptive-rolls are forthcoming, the remaining being merely muster rolls.

(i) Regular Army.

INFANTRY.

Bundle No. Da 1.—Total folios 1,305; size $8\frac{1}{4}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$; written in a mixed *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Dīwān Ajodhya Parshād.

Contents.—The bundle contains descriptive-rolls of two infantry battalions.

Remarks.—These battalions were raised between the Sambat years 1865—1868 (1808—1811 A.D.) and were among the earliest attempts of Ranjīt Singh to create something by way of regular army. The infantry service not then being popular among his own countrymen, the Mahārāja recruited it from the remains of Sindhia and Holkar's armies and also from the deserters or men discharged from the E. I. Company's troops. The names, sub-castes, and residence entered in the rolls of these battalions show that they were mostly composed of Muhammadans: Afghāns, Sayyads, Rājpūts and Shaikhs who had come from various districts of the modern provinces of Agra and Oudh.

DESCRIPTIVE-ROLLS OF INFANTRY.

(1) *palṭan* 'Azīz khān; folios 649.

(2) ,, 'Ibādullah; folios 656.

Bundle No. Da 2.—Total folios 1,933; size $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{4}''$; written in a mixed *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Dīwān Ajodhya Parshād.

Contents.—The bundle contains descriptive-rolls of three infantry battalions.

Remarks.—These battalions were raised between Sambat 1865—1875 (1808—1818 A. D.). Dhaunkal Singh's was perhaps the earliest of regular infantry and was entirely composed of the Pūrbīyās, whereas second and third having been raised at a comparatively later date and at a time when the infantry service was no longer despised in the Panjāb, contain the Panjābi element. Side by side with Pūrbīyās the names of the Sikhs and Rājpūts appear in these rolls.

DESCRIPTIVE-ROLLS OF INFANTRY.

(1) *palṭan* Dhaunkal Singh; folios 610.
(2) ,, Mahtāb Singh; folios 665.
(3) ,, Zorāwar Singh; folios 658.

Bundle No. Da 3.—Total folios 2,492; size 7″×5″; written in ordinary *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Dīwān Ajodhya Parshād.

Contents.—This bundle contains descriptive-rolls of three infantry battalions.

Remarks.—These battalions were raised betweeu Sambat years 1870—76 (1813—1818 A.D.) and were composed of the Pūrbīyās and the Sikhs.

DESCRIPTIVE-ROLLS OF INFANTRY

(1) *palṭan* Mahāṇ Singh; folios 728.
(2) ,, Hīra Singh; folios 728.
(3) ,, Najaf Kh̲ān; folios 590.
(4) ,, Gulāb Singh; folios 385.

Bundle No. Da 4.—Total folios 1,440; size 7″×5″, written in *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Dīwān Ajodhya Parshād.

Contents.—The bundle contains descriptive-rolls of two infantry battalions.

Remarks.—The battalion commanded by Bakh̲tāwar Kh̲ān was raised in Sambat 1870 and was composed of Hindustānīs from Bareilly, Shahjahānābad and Lucknow, whereas that placed under Haryār Singh was raised in Sambat 1875 (1817-1820 A.D.) and was composed of the Panjābīs.

DESCRIPTIVE-ROLLS OF INFANTRY.

(1) *palṭan* Haryār Singh; folios 680.
(2) ,, Bakh̲tāwar Kh̲ān; folios 760.

Bundle No. Da 5.—Total folios 1,609; size 7½″×5¼″; written in *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Dīwān Ajodhya Parshād.

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[1]This battalion was also known as *palṭan* Talanga.

Contents.—This bundle contains descriptive-rolls of three infantry battalions. The papers have been arranged in the following order :—

(1) Descriptive rolls of infantry.
(2) " " " *'amla.*

Remarks.—The three battalions mentioned above were almost purely Panjābi battalions. Bāj Singh's raised in Sambat 1872 (1815 A.D.) was composed of the Jāt Sikhs, whereas the remaining two had, besides the Sikhs, a very large number of Hindūs and Muhammadans (of the Panjāb) in their ranks. They were raised in Sambat 1879 (1822 A.D.) and formed a part of the special brigade commanded by Generals Ventura and Allard.

(1) DESCRIPTIVE-ROLLS OF INFANTRY.

(1) *palṭan* Bāpu Bāj Singh ; folios 380.
(2) " *khaṣṣ* ; folios 970.
(3) " Dewa Singh ; folios 167.

(2) DESCRIPTIVE-ROLLS OF 'AMLA.

Under the above head have been arranged descriptive-rolls of the camp followers attached to the two battalions known as *palṭan* Dewa Singh and *palṭan* Bāpu Bāj Singh ; folios 92.

(ii) Regular Cavalry.

Bundle No. Da 6.—Total folios 1,975 ; size 6½″×5″ ; written in *shikasta.*

Official-in-charge.—Dīwān Ajodhya Parshād.

Contents.—This bundle contains descriptive-rolls of two cavalry regiments.

Remarks.—These regiments were raised in Sambat 1879 (1822 A.D.) and together with the infantry battalions known as *palṭan* *kh̲āṣṣ* and *palṭan* Dewa Singh formed a part of the special brigade. They were composed mostly of Jāt Sikhs.

DESCRIPTIVE-ROLLS OF CAVALRY.

(1) *rajman kh̲āṣṣ* Laṇsia (Lancers) ; folios.
(2) " Shaikh̲ Qamar-u'd-Dīn ; folios ?

Bundle No. Da 7.—Total folios 1,340 ; size : 6½″ ×5″ ; written in *shikasta.*

Official-in-charge.—Dīwān Ajodhya Parshād.

Contents.—The bundle contains descriptive-rolls of one regiment of cavalry called regiment Darāgūn.

Remarks.—This regiment was raised in Sambat 18:9 (1822 A.D.) and together with those of *kh̲āṣṣ* Lancers formed a part of the special brigade commanded by General Allard. It was known as regiment Darāgūn *auwal* (1st Dragoons).

DARÁGÚN.

Descriptive-rolls of—
rajman Darāgūns (Dragoons) ; folios 1,340.

Bundle No. Da 8.—Total folios 1,041 ; size $6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$; written in *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Dīwān Ajodhya Parshād.

Contents.—The bundle contains descriptive-rolls of one regiment of cavalry called regiment Darāgūn.

Remarks.—The regiment was raised in Sambat 1880 (1823 A.D.) and placed under General Allard who commanded the cavalry wing of the special brigade. It was known as Darāgūn *duyum* (2nd Dragoons).

DARÁGÚN.

Descriptive-rolls of—
rajman Darāgūn (Dragoons) ; folios 1,041.

Bundle No. Da 9. Total folios 521 ; size $7'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$; written in a mixed *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Bakhshi Bhāg Mal.

Contents.—The bundle contains descriptive-rolls of one regiment of cavalry known as Sher Regiment.

Remarks.—This regiment was raised in Sambat 1895 (1838 A.D.) and place under Captain De laRoche popularly known as *Dilārūs Sāhib*. De laRoche joined Mahārāja's service in Sambat 1895 on Rs. 20 a day. He died at Peshāwar in Sambat ~~1899~~ as the result of a fall from his horse. 1839 1842

SHER.

Descriptive-rolls of—
Sher *rajman* ; folios 521.

(iii) Artillery.

Bundle No. Da 10.—Total folios 940 ; size $7\frac{1}{4}'' \times 5''$; written in *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Dīwān Ajodhya Parshād.

Contents.—The bundle contains *maujūdāt* papers or muster-rolls of the four *ḍerahs* or batteries of artillery.

Remarks.—These papers, it appears, were compiled at a general muster taken in Sambat 1878 (1821 A.D.).

The *gola-andāz* or gunners were composed of both Hindustānīs and Panjābīs.

DESCRIPTIVE ROLLS OF ARTILLERY.

(1) *ḍerah* Ilāhi Bakhsh ; folios 428.
(2) „ Fatu Khān ; folios 172.
(3) „ Shiv Parshād ; folios 198.
(4) „ Mazhar 'Ali Beg ; 142.

Irregular Cavalry.

Bundle No. Db 1.—Total folios 618 ; size 7″×5¼″ ; written in *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Bakhshī Kanhaya Lāl.

Contents.—The bundle contains descriptive-rolls of two *ḍerahs* of Irregular Cavalry.

Remarks.—The descriptive-rolls of Irregular Cavalry have not been traced in the papers of the *khālṣa darbār* records. Even the rolls of the two *ḍerahs* mentioned above are not complete. More than half of the papers appear missing.

DESCRIPTIVE-ROLLS OF IRREGULAR CAVALRY.

(1) *ḍerah khāṣṣ* ; folios 310.

(2) *misldār mutafarriq* ; folios 308.

Bundle No. Db 2.—Total folios 2,059 ; size 6½″ × 5″ ; written in *shikasta*.

Official-in-charge.—Bakhshī Kanhaya Lāl.

Contents.—The bundle contains muster rolls of twelve *ḍerahs* of Irregular Cavalry.

Remarks.—The papers arranged in this bundle were prepared at a general muster of the Irregulars taken in Sambat year 1903 (1846 A. D.), *i.e.*, when the reduction of the *khālsa* army was taken in hand as provided in the treaty of Lahore. They contain details of names and rate of the monthly salary of the troopers who were retained in service from various *ḍerāhs*.

DESCRIPTIVE-ROLLS OF IRREGULAR CAVALRY.

(1) *ḍerah* Naulakha Kalān ; folios 640.

(2) „ Rām Garhīya ; folios 142.

(3) „ Pindīwāla ; folios 438.

(4) „ Mūl Rajia ; folios 158.

(5) „ Sindhānwālīa ; folios 217.

(6) „ ‘Atar Singh ; folios 160.

(7) „ Rām Singh Chāpāwāla ; folios 92.

(8) *rajman* Gopāl ; folios 90.

(9) *ḍerah* Sambhīyālān ; folios 122.

Bundle No. Db 3.—Total folios 3,346 ; size 6½″ ×5″ ; written in a *nastá‘līq* hand.

Official-in-charge.—Bakhshī Kanhaya Lāl.

Contents.—The bundle contains muster rolls of eight *ḍerahs* of Irregular Cavalry.

Remarks.—The papers arranged in this bundle were prepared in Sambat year 1905 (late in 1848 A. D.) and contain rolls only of such men in each *ḍerah* who were finally retained or *ba-hāl shudah*.

DESCRIPTIVE-ROLLS OF IRREGULAR CAVALRY.

(1) *ḍerah Ghorcharāh khāṣṣ* ; folios 689.
(2) „ Pindīwāla ; folios 457.
(3) „ Ardalyān ; folios 585.
(4) „ Sher Singh Atārīwāla ; folios 190.
(5) „ Sindhānwālīa ; folios 236
6) „ Mūl Rājīa ; folios 90.
(7) „ Rām Singh Chāpāwāla ; folios 71.
(8) *misldār mutafarriq*, falios 145.

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APPENDIX I.

In the originals, the pay rolls of the battalion Dewa Singh cover 21 folios, but the facsimile copy of only first three have been made with a view to enable the reader to form an idea of what they are like.

The details of names and expenditure of the remaining 7 companies and the establishment, though given in the originals in a manner, similar to the one exhibited by those in the first company, have been omitted here and only the total number is given in each case (*vide* page 158).

In the facsimile, figures in the margin in each of the horizontal columns represent the total—the upper one crossed at the end by a thin line denotes the total number of men, and the lower one, without any such distinguishing mark represent the total monthly salaries of the men. The figures in the middle of each column represent the total amount paid for the period covered by the pay sheets. Of the two figures given under each name in the columns on pages 2, 3 and 4 in vernacular, the upper one denotes the rate of his monthly salary and the lower one the total payment made to the man.

On the left margin page 1 (vernacular) is a note to the effect that the battalion was given privilege leave on 2 Sanwan 1893 (14th August 1836) the officers' date of leave expiring on 15th Bhadon 1893 (25th September 1836), and that of the privates 1st Asuj 1893 (11th October 1836). There will also be found notes on the succeeding pages, both across the margin and below several names. The former show any variations in the strength of the company as compared to the rolls of the immediately preceding months caused by death, desertion or transfer from or to the battalion, while the latter relate to some particulars about the individual himself.

Specimen of *Barawurd* or Pay Rolls.

Disbursement of salaries to Battalion Dewa Singh, Commandant, for the months of Bisákh—Sáṇwan 1893 (April—July 1836 A. D.).

——	Total number of men paid.	Monthly salary.			Total payment for 4 months.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Grand Total (Salaries and Miscellaneous).	**831**	**7,549**	**4**	**0**	**30,158**	**8**	**0**
Salaries (Combatant and 'Amla) ...	**817**	**7,402**	**4**	**0**	**29,629**	**0**	**0**
Combatants (Staff and Troops)	**739**	**6,988**	**0**	**0**	**27,952**	**0**	**0**
Staff	**7**	**448**	**0**	**0**	**1,792**	**0**	**0**
1. Rām Singh, Colonel	...	225	0	0	900	0	0
2. Dewa Singh, Commandant ...	...	61	8	0	246	0	0
3. Nanhe Khan, Adjutant ...	...	47	8	0	190	0	0
Staff carried over ...	3	334	0	0	1,336	0	0

SPECIMEN OF *BARAWURD* OR PAY ROLLS—*continued.*

—	Total number of men paid.	Monthly salary.	Total payment for 4 months.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Staff brought forward ...	3	334 0 0	1,336 0 0
4. Shiv Singh, *Mahzor** (Major) ...	...	26 0 0	104 0 0
5. Balwant Rāi, Mutasaddī (Accountant)	...	30 0 0	120 0 0
6. Vidya Dhar, Mutasaddi† (Accountant)	...	45 0 0	180 0 0
7. Rai Singh, Granthi	...	13 0 0	52 0 0
Troops	732	6,540 0 0	26,160 0 0
COMPANY NO. 1.			
Officers.			
1. Dharm Singh, son of Dewa Singh, Subadār.	...	32 0 0	128 0 0
2. 'Atar Singh, son of Dharm Singh, Jam'dār.	...	27 0 0	108 0 0
3. Buddh Singh, son of Ganda Singh, Jam'dār.	...	18 0 0	72 0 0
4. Hīra Singh, son of Darbāri Singh, Sergeant.	...	12 0 0	48 0 0
5. 'Atar Singh, son of Jodh Singh, Hawāldār.	...	14 0 0	56 0 0
6. Sukha Singh, son of Anokh Singh, Hawāldār.	...	14 0 0	56 0 0
7. Sujān Singh, son of Gajpat Singh, Hawāldār.	...	14 0 0	56 0 0
8. Gurmukh Singh, son of Mohr Singh, Hawāldār.	...	12 8 0	50 0 0
9. Sardūl Singh, son of Mohr Singh, Phuriya* (Fourrier).	...	8 8 0	34 0 0
10. Dhannu Singh, son of Mehr Singh, Nāik.	...	12 0 0	48 0 0
11. Qandhāra Singh, son of Milkha Singh, Nāik.	...	12 0 0	48 0 0
12. Bāgh Singh, son of Milkha Singh, Nāik	...	9 0 0	36 0 0
13. Chatar Singh, son of Mehr Singh, Nāik.	...	8 8 0	34 0 0
14. Waryām Singh, son of Gujar Singh, Nāik.	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
15. Ni'āmat 'Ali, son of Sher 'Ali, Tambūr Mahzor (Drum-Major).	...	16 0 0	64 0 0
16. Ism'ail, son of Wali Muhammad, *Bānsri Nawāz.*	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
Company 1 carried over ...	16	225 8 0	902 0 0

* See foot-note on page 4.

†Of the two *Mutasaddīs* one was a *Munshi* or clerk who was attached to the Adjutant's office. In the pay rolls the two words are very indiscriminately used for each other.

SPECIMEN OF *BARAWURD* OR PAY ROLLS—*continued.*

—		Total number of men paid.	Monthly salary.	Total payment for 4 months.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Company 1 brought forward	...	16	225 8 0	902 0 0
Men.				
17. Sāṇwan Singh, son of Dīdār Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
18. Tota Singh, son of Mahārāj Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
19. Rāi Singh, son of Sāhib Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
20. Dīwān Singh, son of Durga Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
21. Jaimal Singh, son of Natha Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
22. Mewa Singh, son of Gurdit Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
23. Ratan Singh, son of Khushābi	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
24. Ratan Singh, son of Himmat Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
25. Tek Singh, son of Bhāg Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
26. Lehna Singh, son of Arūṛ Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
27. Buddh Singh, son of Bhālu Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
28. Rām Singh, son of Chet Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
29. Shām Singh, son of Durga Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
30. Sarmukh Singh, son of Mehr Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
31. Nodh Singh, son of Sādhu Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
32. Maja Singh, son of Hukam Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
33. Mahtāb Singh, son of Fateh Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
34. Būṛ Singh, son of Shamsher Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
35. Khazān Singh, son of Bhāg Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
36. Bhagwān Singh, son of Bhāg Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
37. Dal Singh, son of Dīwān Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
38. Jawāhir Singh, son of Gaja Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
39. Jawāla Singh, son of Mirza Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
40. Daya Singh, son of Sāhib Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
41. Sudh Singh, son of Mauhkam Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
Company 1 carried over	...	41	425 8 0	1,702 0 0

SPECIMEN OF *BARAWURD* OR PAY ROLLS—*continued.*

—		Total number of men paid.	Monthly salary.	Total payment for 4 months.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Company 1 brought forward	...	41	425 8 0	1,702 0 0
42. Jami'at Singh, son of Karm Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
43. Jagat Singh, son of Bāgh Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
44. Mehr Singh, son of Har Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
45. Sarmukh Singh, son of Chet Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
46. Gulāb Singh, son of Jassa Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
47. Maja Singh, son of Buddh Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
48. Bhūp Singh, son of Mahān Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
49. Jodh Singh, son of Dīwān Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
50. Nodh Singh, son of Himat Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
51. Sobha Singh, son of Hari Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
52. Gulzār Singh, son of Lāla	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
53. Mahtāb Singh, son of Maja Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
54. Sāhib Singh, son of Mauhkam Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
55. <u>Kh</u>azān Singh, son of Dewa Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
56. Chet Singh, son of Ran Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
57. Giyān Singh, son of Jassa Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
58. Buddh Singh, son of Lāl Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
59. Wasāwa Singh, son of Jai Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
60. Jasa Singh, son of Gurdit Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
61. Dal Singh, son of Godaṛ Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
62. Gurmukh Singh, son of Sujān Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
63. Jaimal Singh, son of Jassa Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
64. Jodh Singh, son of Dewa Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
65. Gur Singh, son of Pardhān Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
66. <u>Kh</u>azān Singh, son of Gulāb Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
67. Dūla Singh, son of Nidhān Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
Company 1 carried over	...	67	633 8 0	2,534 0 0

SPECIMEN OF *BARAWURD* OR PAY ROLLS—*continued*.

—		Total number of men paid.	Monthly salary.	Total payment for 4 months.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Company 1 brought forward	...	67	633 8 0	2,534 0 0
68. Amrik Singh, son of Hukam Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
69. Waryām Singh, son of Khazān Singh	.	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
70. Charat Singh, son of Jasa Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
71. Ran Singh, son of Hīra Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
72. Daya Singh, son of Gurbakhsh Singh	..	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
73. Chet Singh, son of Gulāb Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
74. Jiwan Singh, son of Sāhib Singh		...	8 0 0	32 0 0
75. Nidhān Singh, son of Daya Singh	..	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
76. Lakha Singh, son of Lālu Singh	..	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
77. Pardhān Singh, son of Gīyān Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
78. Sānwan Singh, son of Amīr Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
79. Tahal Singh, son of Dīdār Singh	...	...	8 0 0	32 0 0
80. Rām Singh, son of Kāhan Singh	...	...	7 0 0	28 0 0
81. Shām Singh, son of Sūrat Singh	...	...	7 0 0	28 0 0
82. Mehr Singh, son of Buddh Singh	...	...	7 0 0	28 0 0
83. Sudh Singh	...	...	7 0 0	28 0 0
84. Khazān Singh, son of Ratan Singh	...	...	7 0 0	28 0 0
Company No. 2	...	90	815 0 0	3,260 0 0
Company No. 3	...	93	833 8 0	3,364 0 0
Company No. 4	...	88	768 0 0	3,072 0 0
Company No. 5	...	98	854 0 0	3,416 0 0
Company No. 6	...	79	714 0 0	2,856 0 0
Company No. 7	...	95	843 0 0	3,372 0 0
Company No. 8	...	105	948 0 0	3,792 0 0
Staff and troops carried over	...	739	6,988 0 0	27,952 0 0

SPECIMEN OF *BARAWURD* OR PAY ROLLS—*concluded.*

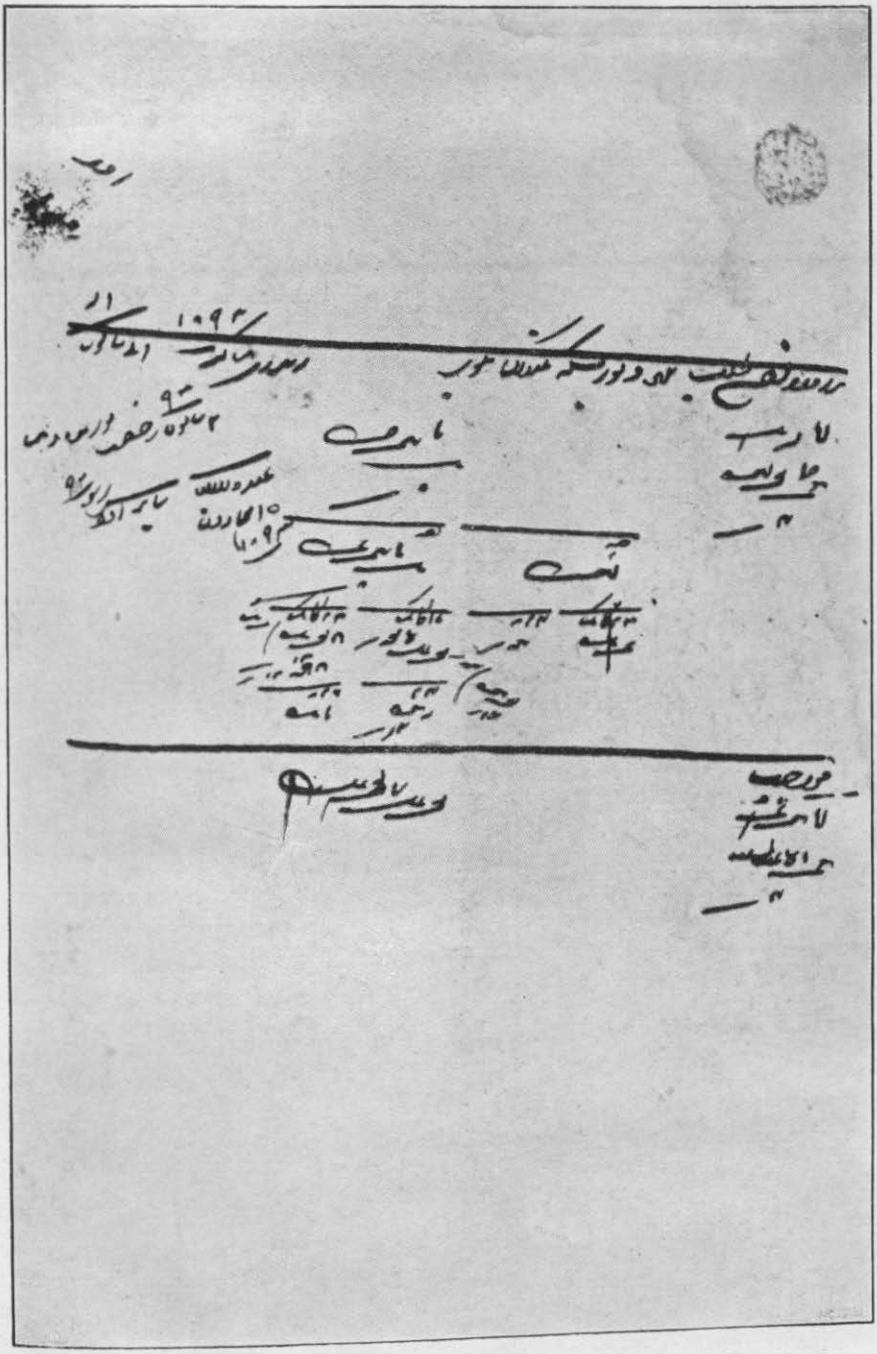
—	Total number of men paid.	Monthly salary. Rs. A. P.	Total payment for 4 months. Rs. A. P.
Staff and troops brought forward ...	739	6,988 0 0	27,952 0 0
'Amla (Followers)	**78**	**414 4 0**	**1,657 0 0**
1. Gharyāli (the man who strikes the hours on a gong).	3	16 0 0	64 0 0
2. Jhanda bardār* (flag-bearer)	4	21 0 0	84 0 0
3. Khalāsi (tent-pitcher)	8	41 12 0	167 0 0
4. Mistri (artificer)	8	66 12 0	267 0 0
5. Saqqa (water-carrier)	15	76 4 0	305 0 0
6. Sārbān (camel-driver)	18	90 8 0	362 0 0
7. Lāngri (cook)	15	61 0 0	244 0 0
8. Beldār (spade man)	6	35 0 0	140 0 0
9. Harkārah (courier)	1	6 0 0	24 0 0
Miscellaneous	**14**	**147 0 0**	**549 8 0**
†Contingencies	...	25 0 0	100 0 0
‡Sundries	14	122 0 0	449 8 0
Grand Total ...	**831**	**7,549 4 0**	**30,158 8 0**

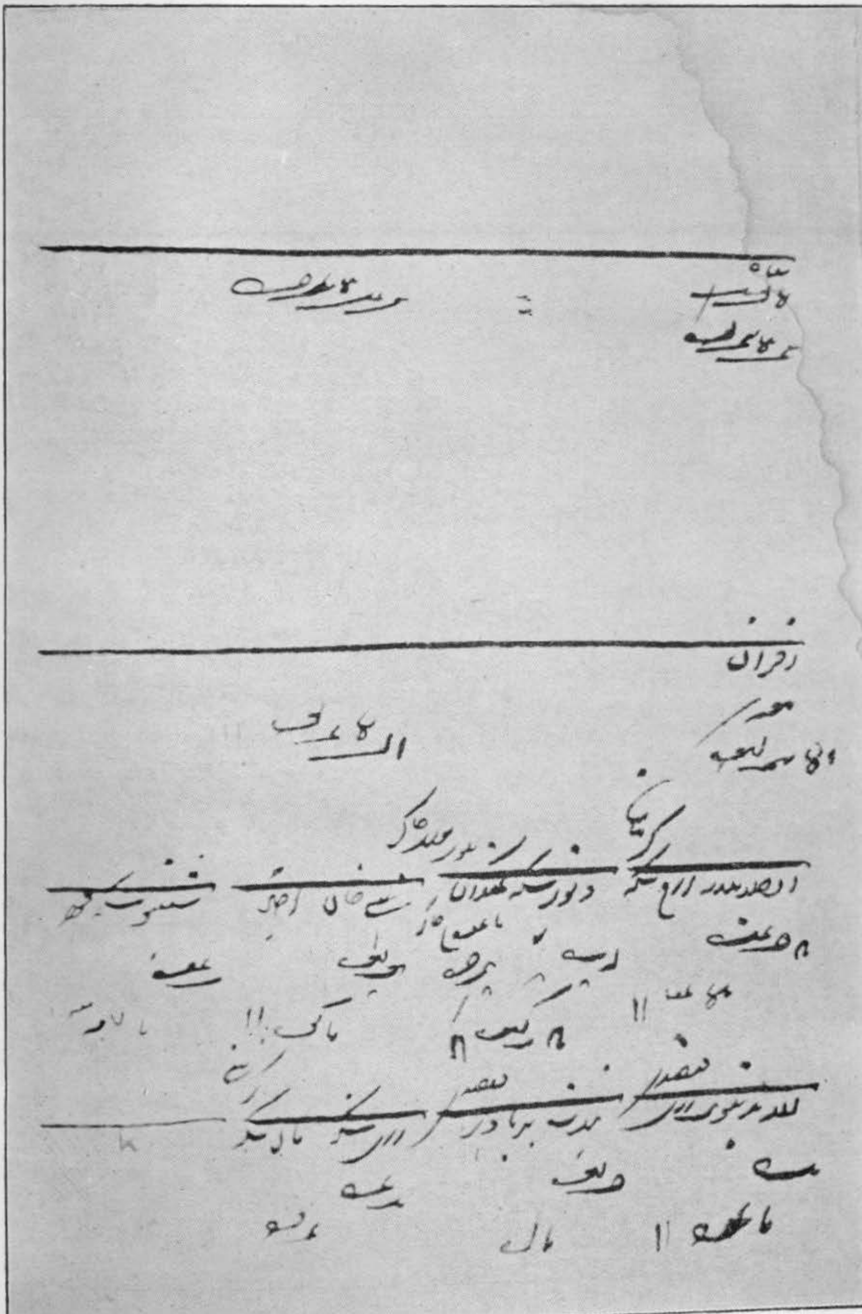
*In a battalion the average number of these men was one for a double company.

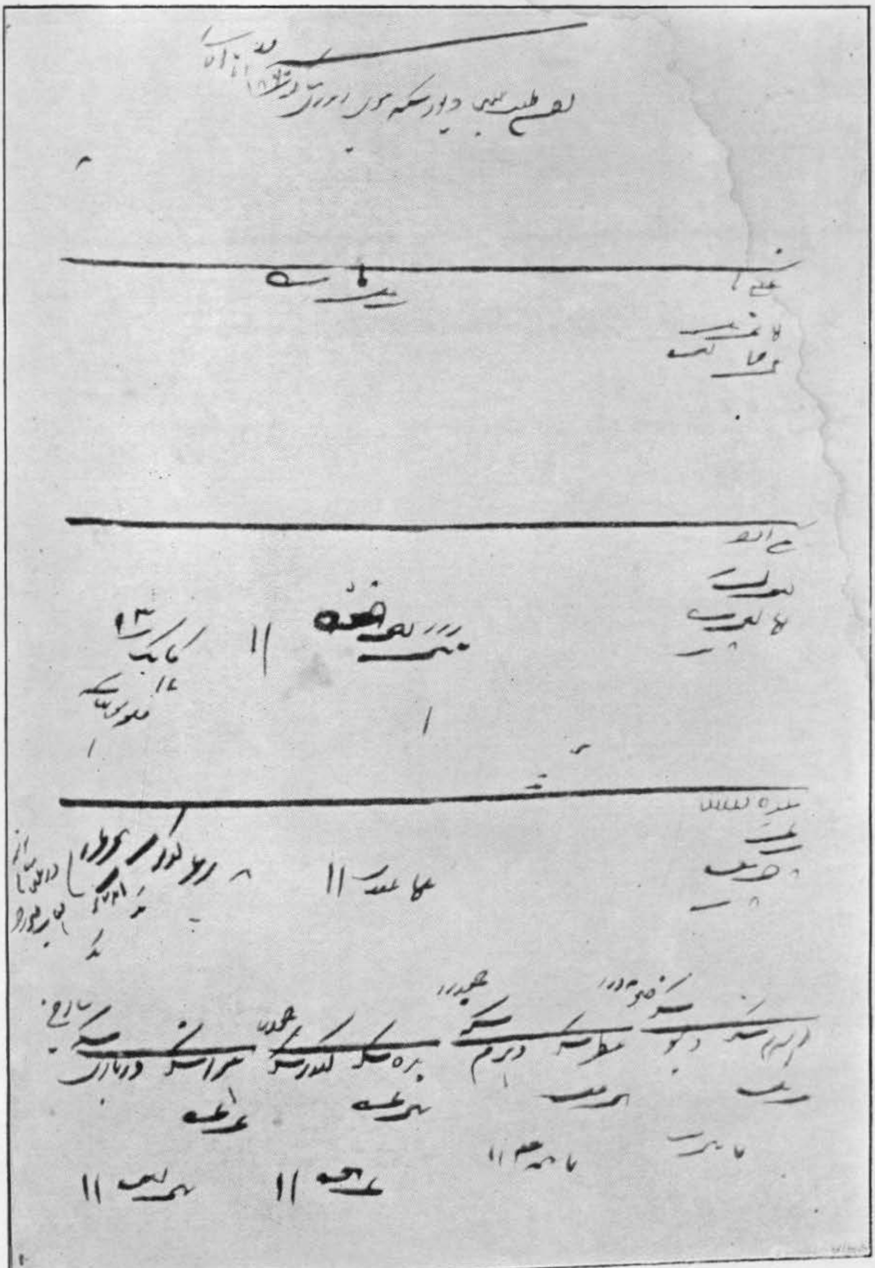
†Contingencies (*muqarrari*) include fixed charges such as *kághaz, raushnāi* (stationery), *murammat tambúr* (repairs of drums), etc.

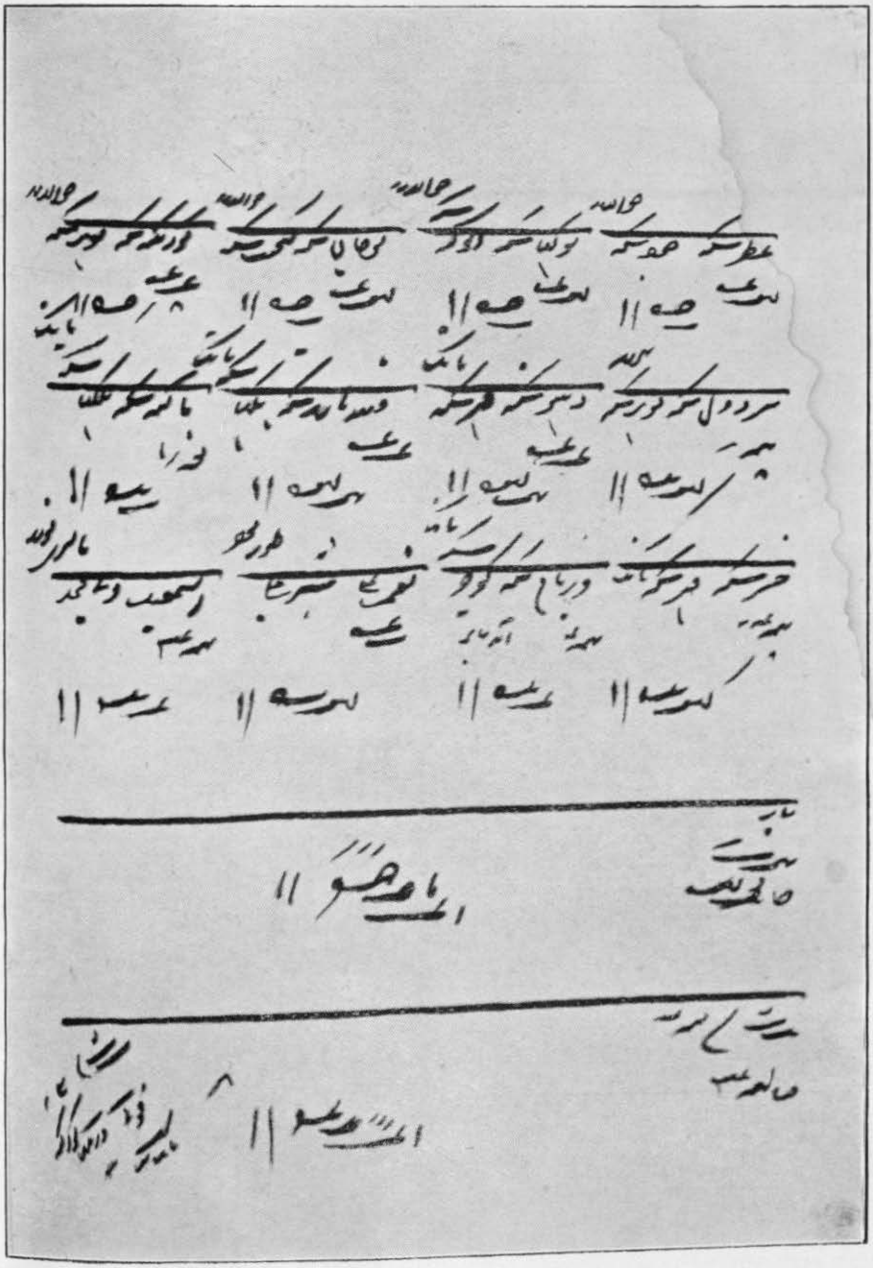
‡Sundries include charges such as payments made to new men taken on the strength of the battalion which are not otherwise incorporated in the pay sheets.

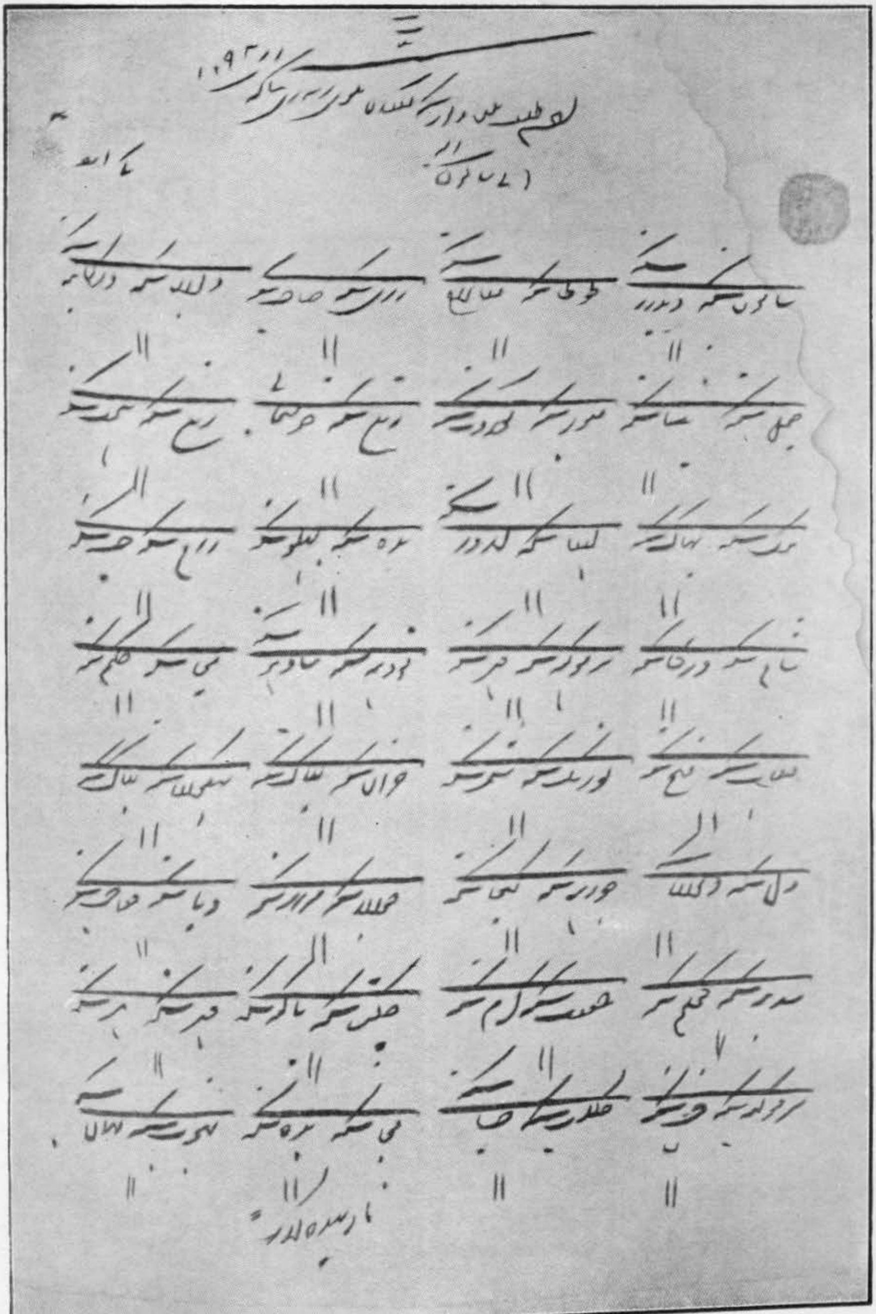
1873 SC—246—26-5-20—SGPP Lahore.

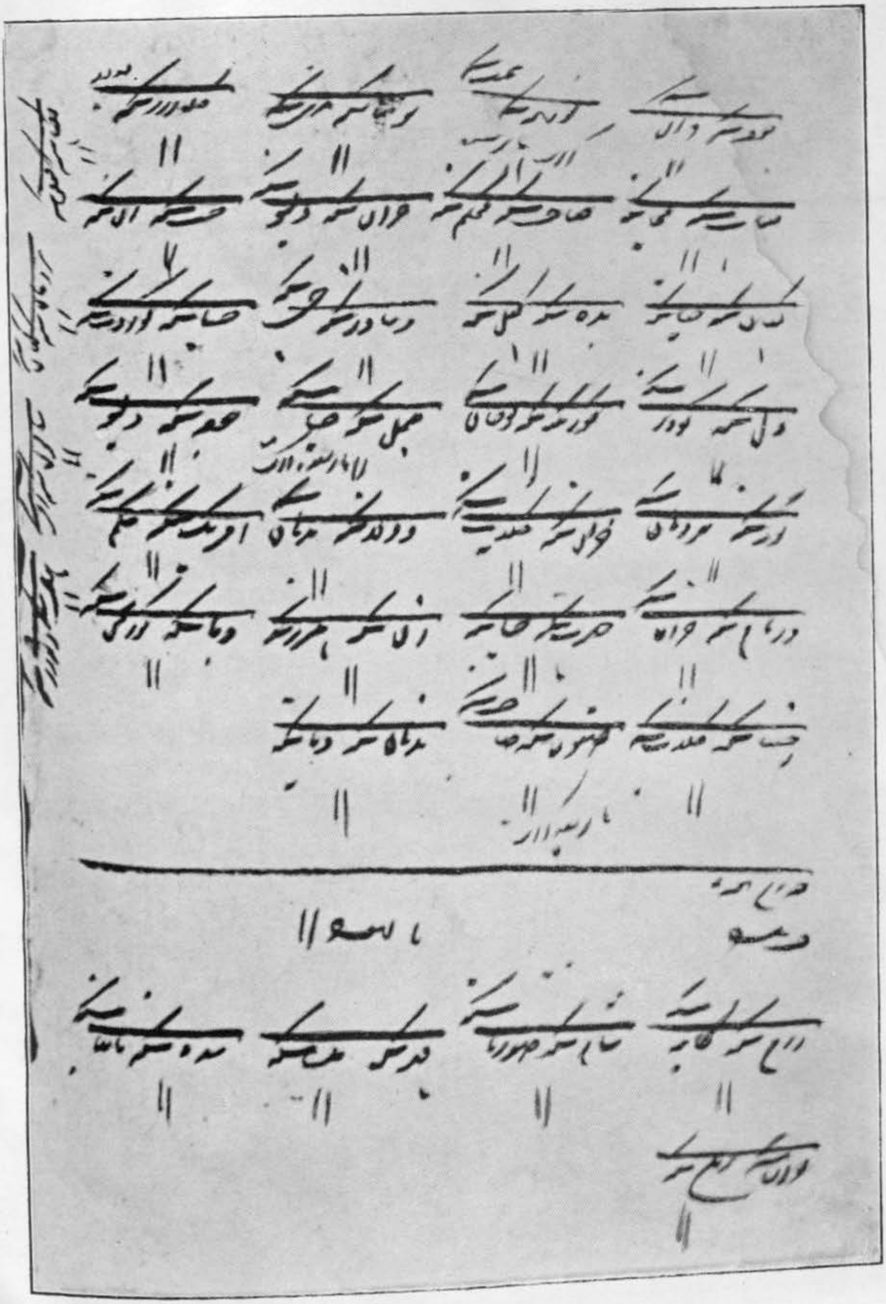












کمپنی ۲ [illegible] نفر [illegible] در ماه	[illegible]
کمپنی ۳ [illegible] نفر [illegible] در ماه	[illegible]
کمپنی ۴ [illegible] نفر [illegible] در ماه	[illegible]
کمپنی ۵ [illegible] نفر [illegible] در ماه	[illegible]
کمپنی ۶ [illegible] نفر [illegible] در ماه	[illegible]
کمپنی ۷ [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible]

کمپنی ۸ ماصہ نفر کا ہٹ للعہ درماہ	سمہ کا عہ لعہ ۱۱۱	
عملہ ہٹ عہ نفر کا للعہ عہ درماہ ۱۴	السکاہوصہ ۱۱	
گھڑیالی ے نفر للعہ سہ عہ	جھنڈا بردار للعہ نفر للعہ لہ لہ عہ	خلاصی ہے نفر ما معہ سہ رللعہ ۱۲
مستری ہے نفر ما معہ سہ سہ ۱۲	سقہ صہ عہ نفر ساصہ معہ ۱۴	ساربان مہ عہ نفر سا عہ سہ لعہ ۸
لانگری صہ عہ نفر ما للعہ للعہ لہ سہ	بیلدار ے نفر ما للعہ صہ سہ	ہرکارہ صہ نفر للعہ عہ ے
سوائے للعہ عہ نفر ما معہ للعہ درماہ	صما لعہ للعہ ۸	

متفرق عــہ	مار
کاغذ للعہ درماہ روشنائی عــہ مصالحہ مستری خانہ لعہ بــہ مرمت طنبوران للعہ عــہ حکم سنگھ پسر مہاراج سنگھ بــہ	
جدیدان للدعــہ نفر ماعــہ	اسالعــہ ۸ ر